

# THE ATHENÆUM.

No. 13. JANUARY 1st, 1808.

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## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### CRITICAL MISREPRESENTATION.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

YOU have with much propriety declared, that the complaints of offended authors against their critics cannot be inserted in the Athenæum; it is not the place for them. Every critical journal ought to be open to such replies, under obvious restrictions; and if admittance were refused to a fair defence in one, it should be granted in another. Such a regulation would be some check upon the licentiousness of reviewers; as it is now, their gross ignorance and their wilful misrepresentations pass current, and do their work of malice, because there is no place in which they can be exposed. It will not be supposed that this censure of reviewers is meant to be general and indiscriminating; but it cannot be denied, that every existing journal furnishes some proofs of its truth.

Notwithstanding your prohibition, I presume that you will permit an error in literary history to be set right, wherefrom-ever it may occur. It is said in a late number of the Critical Review, that Mr. Hole's Arthur "failed of success, because published *at the same time* with the Joans of Arc, Alfreds, and Cœur de Lions, which disgusted the world with the very name of Epic." Arthur, or the Northern Enchantment, was published in 1790, Joan of Arc in 1796, the Alfreds and Cœur de Lion in 1800. The failure of Mr. Hole's poem, therefore, is not attributed to the true cause; and it cannot be necessary to point out why this false one has been invented.

Mr. Hole's Arthur failed of success because it did not deserve it. The poem had fair play; it appeared before reviews were converted into tools of party, and before the butchers' phrase, "cutting up," was supposed to be synonymous with criticising. The journals gave it at least as much praise as it deserved, and it failed in spite of them, as the Epigoniad had done before it. The subject was not ill

bridge.—*Memoirs of Distinguished Persons*. Memoir of the late Cardinal Albani.—Original Poetry. Literary and Miscellaneous Information. French Imperial University. Monthly List of New Publications, Meteorological Register. Discoveries and Improvements in Arts and Manufactures.—*Obituary of Distinguished Persons*. Rev. William Wood, F.L.S.—Domestic Occurrences. Foreign Occurrences. Retrospect of Public Affairs. Commercial Report. Price of Stocks. Agricultural Reports. Prices of Grain.

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chosen (for that we have the authority of Dryden) but it was ill handled, so ill handled, indeed, that all the advantage which it really possessed were made of no use. There is no name with which a chivalrous or a poetical mind associates more delightful recollections than with the name of Arthur, but it is with the Arthur of the Round Table and of Spenser; for there are enough indications in the Faery Queen, that if that wonderful poem had been completed, the hero would have been sufficiently identified with the Arthur of Romance. Mr. Hole's bears no more resemblance to him than to Arthur O'Bradley; and the reader, when he discovers this, feels as if he had met an old friend with a new face.

The world has, perhaps, been "disgusted with the very name of epic." Mr. Hole's could not have suffered from that disgust, because it was published ten years before the swarm of epics appeared; and I believe it will be thought probable that this swarm was occasioned by the success of Joan of Arc, notwithstanding the great and numerous defects of that poem, defects which have been weeded out in each successive edition, but which never can be totally removed.

S.

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*For the Athenæum.*

ANTONI VENEZIANU.

SICILY was the cradle of poetry. It was there that Moschus and Theocritus first gave rise to pastoral compositions; and in the revival of letters, when the Italian language burst from the inert remains of the Latin, the Sicilians were among the first who adapted it to the expression of poetical sentiment.

"Ecco i duo Guidi, che già furo in prezzo,  
Onesto Bolognese, e i Siciliani;  
Che fur già primi, e quivi eran da sezzo."

Petr.

If their subsequent progress has not been equal to the expectations that might have been formed from their commencement; or if, in the language of Petrarch, they are last in point of merit, though first in point of time, this is not, perhaps, to be attributed so much to the decline of the poetical character among them, as to the disadvantages of their insular situation, which has confined them chiefly to the use of a provincial idiom, and prevented their attaining that purity of language which seems indispensibly necessary to give an extensive currency to works of taste. Hence for some centuries the beauties of Sicilian poetry have been confined to Sicily itself, except in a few instances, where some of its inhabitants have discarded their native idiom, and adopted in their writings the more cultivated language of the neighbouring continent.

Among those authors who have in their poetical compositions chiefly adhered



adhered to the peculiarities of their provincial dialect, one of the most celebrated is Antoni Valloni, or, as he denominated himself from the birth-place of his father, Antoni Venezianu. This author, who was as conspicuous for his talents as for his unmerited misfortunes, was born in the year 1543, and made an early and extraordinary proficiency, not only in polite letters, but in the most abstract branches of science. Such was his reputation as a philosopher and a scholar, that it became fashionable to visit the island of Sicily to enjoy the pleasure of his society, or to derive information from his instructions; and the celebrated Torquato Tasso is said to have been one of those who engaged in this literary expedition. The misfortunes of men of genius are proverbial; but those of the Sicilian poet far exceeded the common portion of misery. Having undertaken a voyage to Rome, he fell into the hands of barbarian corsairs, and a considerable portion of his life was consumed in the most deplorable captivity. This disaster has been commemorated in a beautiful and pathetic Latin elegy by his friend and admirer Filippo Paruti. After his return to his native country, he unfortunately incurred the displeasure of the viceroy of Sicily, and was committed a prisoner to the castle of Palermo, under the ruins of which he miserably perished, by the explosion of a magazine of gunpowder, on the nineteenth day of August, 1593. From Palermo his remains were brought to Montreale, the place of his nativity, where the affection of his fellow-citizens found a melancholy gratification in lamenting over the remains of their favourite poet, whose skull was exhibited for several days, as an object of public curiosity and regret.

The writings of Antoni Venezianu consist chiefly of sonnets and lyric pieces, in the Sicilian dialect, which differs from the Italian as the Italian differs from the Latin, by possessing a greater share of softness and effeminacy. In the expression of his feelings the Sicilian poet employs a higher degree of hyperbole than the Italians themselves, and in some instances approaches even to Asiatic temerity. Some of his compositions, in pure Italian, were published in a collection of poetry printed at Palermo in 1572; and a large collection of his Sicilian poems, beautifully written by Don Giovanni d'Amico, probably a contemporary and friend of the poet, is now in the possession of the writer of these remarks. As a specimen of the language and turn of thought, the following short pieces may not be wholly uninteresting.

#### CANZUNE.

Lu persicu suavi e lu so' odduri  
 Mostra e la vista sua tantu placenti,  
 Ed hà tantu ducissimu sapuri,  
 Chi cui ndi tasta, ndi resta cuntenti:  
 Ma dintra teni un ossu d' amaruri  
 Chi cui lu scaccia, ò tasta, feli senti;  
 Cussi sugn 'iu, si paru senz' arduri  
 Ma dintra sugnu xhiammi, e focu ardenti.

IMITATED.

## IMITATED.

Sweet is the peach's purple bloom,  
 And grateful its ambrosial rind,  
 And sweet as is the rare perfume  
 The rich delicious fruit we find;  
 But in the midst a stone there lies,  
 And bitter will the kernel prove;  
 My coldness thus my heart belies,  
 And throbs with all the pangs of love.

## CANZUNE.

Mi sunnaj chi vui ed iu, Patruna mia,  
 Morti a l'infernù ijamu cundannati;  
 Iu prichi cosa celesti vulia,  
 Vui pri la vostra troppu crudeltati.  
 Vui tantu eriu sazzia di mia,  
 Chi festa vi paria quantu si pati;  
 Iu pri la vostra vista e cumpagnia  
 Stari nun mi credea fra li dannatu.

## IMITATED.

I dreamt, my fair, that thou and I  
 Were dead, and doom'd to lasting pain;  
 I for my love, that soar'd so high,  
 Thou punish'd for thy cold disdain.  
 But when thou met'st me all in woe,  
 It chang'd to joy thy hapless lot;  
 And when that lovely face I saw,  
 The pains of hell were all forgot.

W. R.

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*For the Athenæum.***ON THE IMITATIVE PRINCIPLE AS AN INSTRUMENT IN  
EDUCATION.**

EDUCATION is the process by which a creature is conducted from the weak and imperfect condition of new existence, to a state of maturity. It takes place, therefore, in some degree with respect to the whole animal creation, which, by the constitution of nature, has this progress to pass through. In the inferior classes, however, it consists in mere corporeal change, effected by the sure operation of natural causes, without any adventitious aid. The young of many animals are dropt into the midst of all they want, furnished with faculties enabling them spontaneously to make a proper use of what is provided for their nutriment. These might be called the favourites of nature, were not the extent of their enjoyments as limited as their procurement is easy. The young of the more perfect animals  
 are

are not qualified so soon to live independently. Strength and cunning are requisite to many, in order to secure their subsistence and protect them from their enemies. A task, therefore, devolves upon their parents, which consists of two parts; the providing of food and shelter for their bodies, and the instructing of them in those arts of life which they will hereafter have occasion to practise. With regard to the latter, however, nature seems chiefly to rely upon that *principle of imitation* which she has implanted in the young of all animals, and which prompts them to make attempts at doing all they see done, till by repeated trials they attain the power of doing the like. This principle alone probably suffices for the education of animals in general, though in some instances we discern efforts in the parent to point and direct it. Thus the parent bird is not content with flying in the sight of her young ones, but takes manifest pains in instructing and encouraging them to fly.

Among the less civilized tribes of mankind, the imitative principle, with a slight degree of attention in directing it, constitutes almost the whole of education. The young savage, as soon as he is able to use his limbs, accompanies his father to the chase or fishery, makes his little bow and arrows, sets his traps for small birds, in short, does in miniature all that he sees done by his elders, in copying whose actions he places his utmost ambition. If active and ingenious by nature, he acquires every thing almost of his own accord, and gives no trouble to an instructor. He learns the use of language by imitation, selects his food and chuses his pastimes by imitation, adopts ceremonial observances and superstitions by imitation, practises the arts of life by imitation; and, in fine, squares his whole conduct according to that principle. Some more curious points of knowledge or skill, some secrets which long experience has taught, may be communicated to him by his parents in the way of positive instruction; and constraint may be occasionally used to force him to apply to a difficult or laborious task. But in general, this is unnecessary. The arts requisite in savage life are simple, and skill in them is only to be obtained by repeated practice. Their obvious utility, and the honour gained by excelling in them, are motives sufficient to stimulate the emulation of the young; and what they imitate, they soon equal. With modes and habits of life, sentiments and opinions are acquired, and thus the new generation becomes an exact copy of the old. This is what may be called *natural education*. Its effects, as far as they go, are certain; and there is no more doubt that the young of the human species thus brought up will resemble their parents, than that the young of any other animal will do so. This education prevails in its utmost perfection among the savage Americans; and it is curious to remark how, through its means, with scarcely any artificial instruction, and with the least possible restraint on freedom of action, the same end has been attained of forming a warlike character, with all its love of glory, fear of shame, endurance of hardship, and contempt of pain and death, that was effected by the severe and unnatural rigours of the Spartan discipline.

Even

Even in civilized societies a greater share of education is entrusted to simple imitation than is, perhaps, generally conceived. The common exercise of the limbs, the practice of numerous little arts, the use of language itself, that noble distinction of man from inferior animals, are all imbibed without direct instruction. Manners, customs, the decencies of life, and even sentiments of morality and religion, are in great measure derived from the propensity to imitate and adopt whatever is habitually heard and seen. Great part of the wisdom of the wise and of the virtue of the good is thus insensibly acquired: indeed, so much is done by it, that it may rather be made a question what else is requisite in education, than what is the efficacy of this. And surely if it can be shown that what is most valuable to the man can be obtained at no other expence than that of setting proper examples in the way of the child, for his spontaneous imitation, such a training will be thought preferable to the elaborate and uncertain process of artificial instruction.

It cannot escape observation, that in the list of things which young people are usually set to learn, some may be termed *essential*, and others only *subordinate*; and though all persons will not agree in the particulars which are to be referred to each of these classes, yet it will be generally allowed that the *essential* are such as exert the greatest influence upon after-life. To secure these, though at the expence of the others, ought to be the care of every wise parent; and the first step to it is that parents themselves should resign the vanity of *showing off* their children by forced acquisitions which are only admired in them as children, and are thrown by and forgotten on the approach to maturity. It is very much on their account that children are secluded from family society, and banished to boarding-schools, where they live in severe restraint or rude familiarity, estranged from all domestic endearments, and deprived of the means of knowing any thing of that world which they are shortly to enter. The most agreeable view of human society is that of an assemblage of human beings of every age, sex, and condition, acting in their mutual relations to each other, mingling in serious and sportive occupations, and taking their several parts in the grand drama of life. In such a society it is that minds are formed, that knowledge and manners make their silent progress, and that the *imitative principle* gradually leads on the young to the character and acquirements of maturity. It is an assortment of individuals made by the hand of nature, in which all have duties to perform, pleasures to receive, and improvements to make. Banish a part of what composes *family*, and the whole system is defective. It should comprehend not only the father and mother, the servants, and the child in the cradle, but the rising youth in every successive gradation. From such a complete band, as it were, proceeds the full harmony of the charities of life. The children of middle age look down upon the infants with tender affection, and up to the elder branches with a softened respect; thus fostering emotions which are to make them amiable and estimable in future life. When the

the well-grown boy employs himself in teaching, conducting, and protecting his younger brothers and sisters, and the womanly girl assists her mother in the cares of the nursery, what a fund of skill and patience are they acquiring for the most important duties of men and women!

It may be made a general remark, that when any one of the divisions of mankind is separated from the rest, and forms a society apart, a generic character is produced by virtue of the imitative principle, widely deviating from that which it would have maintained while mingled with the mass. Thus the monastic societies, male and female, have composed a race of beings, in their manners and sentiments scarcely preserving any similarity with those of the world they have renounced. Those governments which have been desirous of training military men to the highest pitch of ferocity, have been careful to prevent them from mixing in the scenes of civil life. Soldiers long confined to a garrison, and sailors to a ship, are apt totally to forget their relation to the community at large, and to become assimilated to a band of robbers in their den. The Zaporavian Cossacs are so sensible of the effects of this seclusion, that in their community, which is an association for blood and plunder, they admit no women or children. I would not say any thing unnecessarily harsh of institutions among ourselves which many approve; but I might be permitted to ask, what are those boasted virtues of hardy resolution, unshaken fidelity to their companions, steady combination against authority, and defiance of punishment and censure, which are acquired at our public schools, but qualities resembling those of the detached societies above-mentioned, and directly hostile to the principles which produce the welfare of society in general?

With respect to the schools for the other sex, I cannot suppose them nurseries of dispositions like these, nor am I a believer in the stories circulated, chiefly among the licentious, concerning the prevalence of gross violations of decency in them. I am convinced, that in all the reputable seminaries of this class the higher morals are guarded with due vigilance. But I would ask those who are best acquainted with them, whether the society of a number of equals, under rigorous restraint, without the softening of domestic pleasures and parental endearments, do not frequently tend to fret and sour the temper, and give scope to mean and spiteful passions, to envy, detraction, and tale-bearing, which render unlovely the most amiable part of the creation?

What is the result of all these observations? That since the imitative principle has such a powerful operation upon the future character, it is of the highest importance that proper objects should be presented to it during the early years of life—and that due advantage should be taken of its influence, to inculcate those lessons which by no other means can be so easily and efficaciously impressed upon the youthful mind. *Domestic education* alone affords the opportunity of applying this principle in the fullest and most beneficial manner; and therefore, in a general view, deserves the preference to other modes.

There



There are, however, various exceptions to this preference of a home education, which demand attention. The first to be mentioned is a most serious one: it is, that in the present state of manners a child frequently cannot draw his examples from a more improper source than his father's house. And if such an awful consideration be unable to produce a change in the parental economy, doubtless its weight is decisive. Let the child rather be exiled to the remotest parts of the earth than stay to date his ruin from *home*. Nor, when the danger is manifest, would I think of concealing or palliating it by proposing the expedients of separate apartments, a distinct establishment, or other safeguards, which must all prove unavailing where the current of dissolute manners runs strong. One remark, however, I will venture to make. Where the principal hazard is supposed to arise from the idea a child of family and fortune brought up at home will acquire of his own consequence, by means of the deference and submission he will experience from servants and dependants, *that* will not be effectually obviated at a public school. The pretended equality in those schools is rather imaginary than real. There, not less than at home, are parasites and panders, vigilant to flatter his pride and minister to his inclinations. When boys of inferior fortune are sent to public seminaries for the avowed purpose of ingratiating themselves with the sons of persons of rank, can it be supposed that the latter will be left ignorant of their importance, and uncorrupted by its effects? The generosity of spirit usually attributed to youth educated at those schools is, I fear, of no genuine kind; and the mercenary character of the age has in no instance more disgusted me, than in the sentiments I have discovered in some of these tiroes, who, in speaking of the reputation and proficiency of some of their fellow-scholars, have dwelt with peculiar complacency on the advantages they were likely to derive from them in the pursuit of pecuniary emolument. Fair fame, literary pleasures, the gratification of parents and friends, were ideas that appeared quite foreign to their conceptions; and gain seemed as much their leading object, as if simple and compound interest, rather than Cicero and Horace, had been the study of their years.

Another exception to domestic education arises from the necessity of acquiring certain objects of instruction which cannot be attained in the requisite degree at home, even with the assistance of a day-school, which I consider as no deviation from the domestic plan. These objects are chiefly, in the male sex, classical literature in its highest form; in the female, the accomplishments of polite life in an equal style of perfection. Of the existence of this *necessity* no general judgment can be formed. It is an individual question in each particular case, and only to be determined by the views of the parent as to the future destination of the child. Doubtless there are desirable situations in this country which can scarcely be obtained without a high classical reputation, and, it may be added, without those connections, and that habit of pushing and elbowing through a crowd of competitors, which are the usual acquisitions of a public school. If these are

to be had *at any rate*, the price must be paid for them; and it may be prudentially right to sacrifice every thing—except (some will say) morals—to such an object. As I am now speaking of the earlier periods of education, it is needless to point out, as further exceptions, those professional studies which are to be sought in universities and academies. At the time when they commence, the season approaches in which domestic life must of course be renounced, and new scenes be entered upon. The *imitative principle*, however, ought still to be kept in sight, for its operation is scarcely less powerful than at an earlier age. It now points to *fashion*; and if some seminaries are characterised by the fashion of idleness and dissipation, and others by that of industry and sobriety, a parent who has his son's best interest in view will not hesitate about the preference. To *imitation*, likewise, may be referred the peculiarities of sect and party which now begin to be strongly marked and permanently fixed; and they who are concerned in supporting such distinctions must take care to place suitable models before the imitative youth.

Of those necessities which oblige females in certain ranks of life to pursue accomplishments by a sacrifice of the qualifications requisite to make them good wives and mothers, I confess myself an inadequate judge; nor shall I venture to say any thing concerning the accomplishments themselves, and the best mode of acquiring them. There is one female accomplishment, however, on which I shall take the liberty to make a few remarks, and this is a *talent for conversation*. I believe I shall not err in placing it at the head of all attainments with respect to its attractive powers. Other excellencies inspire occasional admiration, but this rivets the attention. It fascinates even more, at least more generally, than beauty; nor is it fitted for the throng and circle alone, but exerts its influence in the private party, and constitutes the charm of domestic society. That it is so little cultivated among us may seem surprizing; but there are no masters to teach it, nor do wealth and rank afford peculiar facilities for acquiring it. In fact, as far as it is a qualification to be learned, and not the gift of nature, next to the essential requisite of a well-furnished mind, the habit of holding free and mixed conversation must be the most efficacious aid. But where is this advantage to be obtained? Certainly not within the walls of a boarding-school, where the trivial chatter of children among one another, only interrupted by the chilling presence of despotic governesses, must exclude every possible attempt at rational and animated converse. Domestic life, when it is what it ought to be, is the only female school for this attainment. Where parents have the ability to lead, and the sense to encourage, proper conversation, and where a due mixture of well-educated visitors of both sexes and all ages infuses life and variety into the social circle, *there* is the theatre where this delightful accomplishment receives its birth and perfection.

It is unnecessary to specify other exceptions to domestic education, arising from circumstances which depreciate the value of home,

though not of an immoral nature; such are vulgarity, ignorance, awkward manners, singularities, and the like. In these cases it is *not* the object of wise parents to make the children similar to themselves, and therefore the imitative principle must have other models to work after. If these cannot be provided but by means of a school, the expedient must be submitted to as the least evil. It may likewise be proper sometimes to check the force of domestic imitation, even when upon the whole well-directed, by temporary absences and changes of scene, lest so close a family-likeness be caught as to render the young mere copies of the old, and *mannerists* in character. But this may be left to the suggestions of good sense without further remark; and I now close a discussion which the importance of the subject has carried beyond its intended limits.

CHIRON.

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#### ACCOUNT OF THE GULPH AND TERRITORY OF CATARO.

(Concluded.)

I shall now leave more minute details, and briefly point out a general view of the state of Cataro. In extent it is very inconsiderable, the whole of its territory comprising only the banks of the Gulf (in many places so hemmed in by the adjoining rocks as scarcely to admit a foot-path), the tongue of land which partly separates the two basins, and that which lies between the outer basin and the Adriatic. The number of inhabitants, I conceive, does not exceed 15,000, the bulk of whom are Slavonians, and profess the Greek religion. The Venetian families settled here, though few in point of number, form, however, the most respectable part of the community, if I may judge by the influence they seemed to possess over the public affairs of the state. In manners, language, and customs, these differ in no respect from the Italians; but the native Slavonians still retain their own peculiar dress and language. The Catarini carry on a little inland commerce with their warlike neighbours the Montenegrins, to whom they sell arms, ammunition, &c. and purchase in return provisions, such as cattle, poultry, vegetables, and a little corn—for of this latter article they procure their principal supply from the Levant. The produce of their own territory is so trifling, as scarcely to afford a scanty supply for three months in the year, except in the articles of small wine and oil, of which they make more than sufficient for home consumption. In fact, the whole of this state *exists* by its commerce between Trieste and the Levant, in which trade it employs two or three hundred vessels, and many of these above three hundred tons burthen. The Catarini are esteemed the most expert mariners in the Adriatic, for, being compelled by the local situation of their territory to trust to the sea, not only for *affluence*, but for *existence*, they are taught from childhood to be seamen. To the French government, therefore, at all times

times so anxious for a marine, the occupation of this post, as, indeed, of the whole Dalmatian coast, must be an object well worthy the serious attention they have lately paid to it.

The territory of Cataro, as I have before hinted, formerly belonged to the republic of Venice. This, with all the other *ci-devant* Venetian possessions in Dalmatia and Albania, was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Luneville, in whose possession it continued till it became a part of the price paid to France for the peace of Presburgh; but, in the meantime, the Russians got possession of it, to the surprise of all Europe. Bonaparte, as it served his purpose at that time to detain his troops in Germany, and extort further sacrifices, failed not to charge the Austrian government with a connivance in this affair: however, the following particulars will serve to prove, that Russia acquired this post by an accident, as unforeseen by the Austrians as it was unexpected by the French government. At that time a M. S—hoffs—y, an envoy from the emperor Alexander to the Montenegrins,\* (for what purpose it is unnecessary here to mention) resided in the town of Cataro. He saw at once the advantages this harbour would afford the Russians in their enterprizes in the Adriatic, and therefore lost no time in accomplishing his plans. What arguments he made use of I know not, but he clearly convinced the majority of the Catarini (by which I mean the Greeks) that Russia alone could protect them from the evils which threatened them under the French dominion. It seems the article of surrender stipulated, that Bonaparte should occupy Cataro “in forty days after the ratification of the treaty.” I believe there is nothing unusual in this form of expression; but M. S—hoffs—y twisted the clause to his own purpose, and he insisted that the French, by not arriving *precisely to the day* fixed upon for its cession by the Austrians, released the latter from the charge of defending it; consequently, being *French property*, Russia, or any other power at war with France, might take possession without any breach of friendship or respect towards Austria. General Brady at that time commanded an Austrian garrison at Cataro of 1500 men. The inhabitants, however, became clamorous; they insisted that the forty days mentioned in the treaty having expired, their former connection was at an end, and therefore requested the General to walk off about his business. This circumstance was certainly a novelty; yet, novel as it might appear, it would probably have had no effect, had not a barbarous host of free-booters at this time

\* The Montenegrins are a barbarous tribe inhabiting the chain of mountains adjoining to Cataro, free-booters by profession, declared enemies to the Turks, whom they pillage and massacre without mercy, as *lawful prize*, and all other of their good neighbours, as it suit their convenience. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of this tract of country to ascertain with certainty whether the Montenegrins be a portion of those barbarous mountaineers, the Morlachians, whom Voltaire, in his *Essai sur l'Histoire generale*, calls “*les Peuples les plus farouches de la Terre.*”

In a future number I may, probably, give some further particulars of these barbarians.

time poured down from the adjacent mountains to support the arguments of M. S—hoffs—y. The ferocity of these fellows was well known; they began, therefore, to burn and pillage without ceremony—which conduct had the desired effect to frighten the Austrians, and induce them to quit on any terms. A Russian line-of-battle ship, commanded by Capt. Bailey (an Englishman) happened to put in at this moment into the harbour, and cast anchor opposite the fortress of Castel Nuovo. Her *accidental* arrival completed the business. Gen. Brady's situation became hourly more alarming; the Montenegrins, he knew, were little better than savages; and he immediately offered to capitulate with Capt. Bailey, who, of course, declined that honour, as he only came there under a *neutral flag*. The result proved, no doubt, just what had been calculated upon. Brady, reduced to this necessity, *apparently* by his fears, delivered up the keys of Castel Nuovo and Cataro to the inhabitants, who, thus *free* and *independent*, voluntarily submitted to the dominion of Russia. Capt. Bailey landed the marines of his ship to occupy the forts; the Austrians marched off; and the French troops, who were already on their way to take possession, were stopped in their career by intelligence of this singular *coup de politique*. What followed is already sufficiently known.

Yours, &amp;c.

O. R.

Nov. 6, 1807.

## SYNONYMIC ELUCIDATIONS, CONTINUED.

*Essay. Dissertation. Disquisition. Tractate. Tract. Treatise. Memorial. Investigation.*

All these words are employed by authors to entitle compositions of lesser or greater length. *Essay* means *trial*, *attempt*, and implies that a writer considers his production as immature or incomplete, as the harbinger of some future effort or performance. *Disserere* is to *debate*, or *argue*; *dissertation*, therefore, signifies a discussion, or argumentation: it is with propriety applied to compositions having a logical form. *Disquirere* is to *search out*; *disquisition* answers to the English word *search*; it is fitly applied to the examinations of the antiquary or of the experimentalist. *Tractatus* signifies a *handling*, or, by a natural metaphor common to the classical languages, a *handling* in the mind, a *comprehension* of the different parts of a subject. Cicero mentions a *tractatus artium*; and Pliny quotes other books similar in title. *Treatise* is an impure corruption of *tractate*, to which the ignorance of Shakspeare has given currency.

"The time has been my fell of bair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse."

The Latin verb *tractare* becomes *traiter* in French: thence the substantive *traite*, whence Shakspeare ought to have formed the word *treaty*;



*treaty*; but he gives a plural termination to a singular substantive. The word *treaty* is sometimes used with propriety, as when we say 'the European cabinets are all employed in the treaty of peace,' that is, in the handling, or negotiating, of peace: but the contract, or agreement, is not correctly called 'the treaty.' To handle, is not to shake hands.

The word *treatise* should be banished as impure, and the word *treaty* employed as identical in meaning with *tractate*, which by some writers has been inconveniently abridged into *tract*, and thus becomes confoundable with another *tract*, from *tractus*, region.

Hume called the first collection of his enquiries concerning the principles of morals, *treatise* of human nature; but to the second and amended edition he prefixed the too modest denomination, *essays*. There are many admirable *dissertations* among the *Tracts* of Thomas Cooper, of Manchester. Sayers's *Disquisitions* offer models of attic simplicity. Milton's *Tractate* of Education recommends an Italian pronunciation of the Latin vowels.

The word *essay* has been essayed so often, that it is become a trivial title, and will probably give place to *attempts*, or *endeavours*. The word *memoir*, or *memorial*, is little used in England, much on the continent, for the designation of those disquisitions of the archaeologists, which have for their object to define or preserve *memorable* particulars. There is a mixture of toil and thought, of research and speculation, in the business of the etymologist, which adapts his labours for the epigraph *investigations* from *vestigium*, footsteps; he pursues his quarry step by step.

#### On. Upon.

The preposition *notwithstanding*, and the conjunction *inasmuch-as*, have not lost the meaning implied in their component parts, though they are often written as single words; neither ought *upon*. It can only be used with propriety where the words *up* and *on* may both be employed. 'Set the sugar-basin upon the shelf;' but not, 'Set down the coal-shoot upon the ground.'

*Upon* means up, on the top of, and is applied to matter; as upon the table, upon the chair.

Trusler.

The use of *upon* for *on* is so common in the sacred books, that wherever a scripture-style is aimed at, it must be purposely affected: the translators of the bible were better Hebrews than Anglicists.

A similar remark might be applied to the words *unto* and *until*, which are compounded of *on* and *to*, and of *on* and *till*.

#### Entertaining. Diverting.

That is entertaining which *keeps up* mirth *between us*; that is diverting which *turns aside* our attention. I am entertained by the conversation within; I am diverted by the bustle in the street. A well-placed anecdote entertains; a pun diverts. An entertaining man is a correct companion; a diverting man is often a troublesome one.

one. Preparations are made to entertain; that which is unexpected, diverts.

*Perspiration. Sweat.*

That moisture which passes invisibly through the pores of the skin, which is *breathed through*, is called perspiration: that moisture which passes visibly through the pores of the skin, which *sues through*, is called sweat. We perspire naturally, as in our sleep; warmth and exercise make us sweat. The word perspiration, not exciting any indelicate idea, is substituted for sweat, when such idea is to be shunned. That lady perspires with dancing.

*Landscape. Prospect.*

The English formative syllable *ship*, like the German formative syllable *schaft*, is derived from the verb *to shape*, in German *schaffen*: it is used to form those abstract substantives which denote shaping, or constituting. Thus *lordship* is that which constitutes a lord, *stewardship* that which constitutes a steward, *friendship* that which constitutes a friend, *kinship* or (if the more usual, but hybrid, word be preferred) *relationship* that which constitutes a relative. To the English\* words *lordship*, *friendship*, *kinship*, *brotherhood*, *partnership*, correspond the German words *herrschaft*, *freundschaft*, *verwandschaft*, *bruderschaft*, *gesellschaft*. To this class of words belongs *landscape*; it is collateral with the German *landschaft*; it ought to be written *landship*; in as much as words inflected by the same rule of analogy should agree in their spelling.

The French have a formative syllable *age*, which we employ in *vassalage*, *portage*, *usage*, *murage*, *advantage*, which approaches in signification the Saxon *ship*, and by means of which the French word *paysage*, answering to our *landscape*, has been fashioned. This word in Anglo-Saxon is spelled *landscipe*, which in fact answers to *landship*; for the Saxons got their alphabet from modern Italy, and pronounced their *c* before *e* and *i*, after the Italian manner, like *ch*.

*Landscape*, or *landship*, signifies therefore *a shape of land*, that which constitutes or makes into a whole a given land. In some Gothic dialects, what we call the landed interest is called the *landship*; in English, the visible whole of a region is called the *landscape*—the prospect of the country. It also means the imitation of a prospect in painting—a *landscape-painter*.

*Prospect* signifies that which we *overlook*: we can say the prospect of the sea, the prospect of the starry heavens, but we can only apply the word *landscape* where the thing overlooked is land. Attempts have been made to introduce *sea-skip*, or *sea-scape*, *sky-skip*, and *off-skip*, for the portion of prospect which respects the sea, the sky, or the offing. Perhaps it would be better to desert in these combinations the formative syllable for the substantive etymon, and to write *land-shape*, *sky-shape*, *sea-shape*. Other analogous combinations would

\* *Hardship* is an impurely formed word of this class.

would be found convenient by writers on the theory of picturesque art. Why not *fore-shape* and *side-shape* for *fore-ground* and *side-screen*? A foreground of tall trees is a bull. A side-screen of transparent colonnade is a bull. Yet such expressions are not scrupled by the newspaper critics of our exhibitions.

An extensive prospect makes a bad landscape for the painter.

*Fear. Fright. Terror. Consternation.*

Fear (Swedish, *fara*) signifies trembling, shuddering: in Orfied, the allied verb *foraltan* is still used for *to shiver*. Fear, therefore, in its abstract or metaphysical sense, describes that emotion of the mind which accompanies trembling, an uneasiness at the thought of future evil. Fright, in Ulphilas *saught*, is derived from *to fear*, and is apparently its intensive form; as from *to wring*, to wrench; or from *to cling*, to clinch; or from *to hear*, to hearken. Fright is strong fear, sudden fear; but as men consider strong or sudden fear as indecorous, this word is insensibly come to describe a displeasing and contemptible emotion.

The principal fear was for the holy temple. *Maccabees.*

To bear you from your palace-yard by night,  
And put your noble person in a fright. *Dryden.*

Terror is that degree or kind of fear which prompts flight; and consternation that degree or kind of fear which occasions people to fall confusedly upon the ground. *Terrere* means primarily to drive away; *sonitu terrebis aves*: and *sternere* (whence the causative verb *consternare*) means primarily to strike down, to strow, *sternite omnia ferro*.

Plague occasions fear; ghost-stories, fright; a tiger, terror; and a thunder-storm, consternation.

Fear may be well-timed, and prepare a firmer resistance. Fright is perturbed and excessive. Terror is in earthquake the best, in battle the worst preservative. The consternation of superstition is well described in the first scene of Sophocles' *Œdipus in Thebes*.

*Learning. Literature. Erudition.*

He is a man of learning, who excels in what is taught at the schools; he is a man of literature, who excels in what is generally read; he is a man of erudition, who excels in recondite information.

"Without some degree of learning, 'tis impossible to pass well through the world. There was a time when the nobility piqued themselves on being men of literature. A taste for erudition will furnish infinite amusement for a tranquil and retired life." *Trusler.*

*To bind. To tie.*

We bind to prevent motion on the spot; we tie to prevent motion from the spot. We bind the hands and feet of a criminal; and we tie

tie him to the stake. We are bound by honour; we are tied by party. Tie those sticks into faggots, and bind them tight.

*Even. Level.*

That is even which is free from hollows and risings; that is level which is parallel with the plane of the horizon. The side of a hill may be even; it cannot be level. A bowling-green should be both even and level. A field of ice may be level, and not even.

*Stale. Sharp. Sour. Acid.*

These four words express different degrees of oxygenation: wine and beer, when they begin to change, grow stale, then sharp, then sour; by acid is understood an artificial, concentrated, corrosive sourness. Stale porter, sharp verjuice, sour vinegar. The sulphuric acid, acid of lemons.

Stale meant originally *urine*; the word, therefore, describes an incipient tendency to putrefaction, an ammoniacal odorousness. Sharp means *cutting*, it is applied metaphorically to an object of taste. Sour is of unknown derivation: though common to the Cimbric, Gothic, and Sclavonian dialects, neither Junius nor Adelung have been able to detect the sensible idea which it originally described. Perhaps some of your Welsh correspondents can say whether *sar* meant originally a sloe, or whey, or sorrel, or what. Acid, like sharp, is a metaphor from cutting: the word came from abroad with the processes of artists, hence the technical ideas therewith associated.

(To be continued.)

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To the Editor of the *Athenæum*.

REMARKABLE CATASTROPHE BY LIGHTNING.

Sir,

I DO not remember to have read any account of a storm of lightning in England so destructive as the following, contained in a letter from the minister of Church-Lawton, in Cheshire, to a neighbouring minister, and signed *Ran. Sillito*, June 25, 1652. It is printed in the "*Mercurius Politicus*," a weekly newspaper of that time.

He begins with saying, that on the last Lord's day, during church time, there was a great deal of thunder and lightning ushering in the rain which had so long been implored and expected. He had just begun his sermon, when (says he) "a sudden noise was heard in the bell-house, like the discharge of many muskets at once, and a sudden flash of fire, as it seemed, dashed in my face; presently a dog began to whelp in the bell-house, and afterwards a boy cried out for his brother, upon which followed a noise among the people, and a bustle as is usual when any thing is amiss in a congregation. At first we had

had the report brought to the upper end of the church that no harm was done, but a dog killed; the second report was, that none were slain, but that two or three did bleed. The third relation was more sad, that three or four were slain; whereupon I spoke to the people and intreated them to be still, and they readily hearkened to my desire; some carried out their friends very silently, and the rest settled themselves to attend on the business we had begun, wherein we continued the usual time. After the public work was done, we had a sad spectacle presented; eleven men and boys stricken immediately dead, for I cannot certainly hear that any of them either spoke, or groaned, or stirred, but some sate, and some lay as though they had been asleep, no wounds or bruises appeared upon any of them, only one I saw to have his hair and ear burned a little, and they said another was somewhat scorched in the neck. All of them died in the bell-house, where they sate and stood, the body of the church being extremely crowded, except one boy that sate in the lower end of the church, close to the bell-house door. Many were stricken down, and many scorched, but all like to recover. They who were smitten down and lay for dead, affirm they felt no sorrow at all; many were stricken quite lame for the present, and some continued so for a day or two; others who were quickly well felt their hands, arms, feet, and legs, where the stroke was, as though they had been on fire." The narrative concludes with the names of all the sufferers, and there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

Of the circumstances worthy of observation in this account, the first is the extraordinary degree of religious discipline prevailing at that time (it was during the commonwealth and the presbyterian establishment) which could so far overcome the natural feelings of mankind, as to induce a congregation to sit still and hear a sermon, doubtless a long one, after such an alarming stroke, and in the midst of the dead and wounded. For my part, I confess I should have preferred to this pious apathy a more lively interest in the fate of their neighbours, and an active zeal to give assistance. The minister himself, too, in this letter, though he takes care to specify the text on which he was preaching, is extremely sparing in expressions of compassion for his poor parishioners.

Another remark to be made is, that all the sufferers were in the bell-house, as it is called, that is, under the belfry, an evident proof that the lightning was attracted to that part of the church by the bells. It has, I believe, frequently been found, that the superstitious practice in catholic countries of ringing the bells during a thunder storm has proved fatal to the performers.

Yours, &c.

A.



*For the Athenæum.*

## CURIOUS PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE FIRST APPEARANCE AND DISSEMINATION OF "HERESY" IN GERMANY.

IT is from the time of Leo the Fourth, that, increased and incorporated by the munificence of Pepin and Charlemagne, we may date the foundation of that extravagant power, which in after-ages rendered the church of Rome sovereign arbitrator and disposer both of the spiritual and temporal affairs of Europe. That church had ineffectually struggled to throw off its subjection to the emperors of Germany, till, in the eleventh century, Gregory the seventh, adroitly profiting by the divisions which devastated the empire, emancipated the Romish pontificate from its thralldom. This ambitious and crafty prelate, aspiring to nothing less than universal dominion, not only over all affairs that concerned the church, but also over those relating to the internal government of foreign kingdoms, succeeded but too well, by his obstinate perseverance and machiavelian dexterity, in establishing, in part, at least, this extraordinary claim to papal omnipotence. His successors zealously persevered in and ultimately accomplished this daring project, thenceforward enforcing the infallibility of their authority, and assuming to themselves a jurisdiction, which was exercised with a total and manifest disregard of every principle inculcated by that holy religion, of which the Romish church professed itself the supreme bulwark. In the twelfth century, however, a serious and formidable resistance was offered to this uncircumscribed stretch of power, originating in the attempt of a few enlightened individuals to dispel those mists of superstition and fanaticism which, as a celebrated writer justly observes, had so effectually deprived the mind of examination and judgment. The sectaries to whom I allude, and the first who ventured to deny the supremacy of the see of Rome, were those designated by the names of Waldenses and Albigenses. Both sprung up in the south of France, and their doctrines, alike eminent for their purity and simplicity, soon obtained numerous and powerful advocates. Although in some respects, as to the Godhead and Redemption, these doctrines harmonised with those of their adversaries, yet was the greater part of them of a nature calculated to excite no small degree of apprehension in the breasts of the Roman pontiffs. These first reformers maintained, that the clergy ought not to interfere in temporal affairs, that the doctrine of purgatory, the adoration of the saints, and the severe penances and fasts prescribed by the Romish church, were manifestly repugnant to the genuine spirit of Christianity; that there were but two sacraments; "that the public and established religion was therefore a motley system of errors and superstition; and, that the dominion which the popes had usurped over Christians, as also the authority they exercised in religious matters, were unlawful and tyrannical."

Only

Only a short period elapsed ere these principles began to obtain a footing in Germany, notwithstanding the rigorous persecution to which their propagators were exposed, both from the papal emissaries and the infatuated Frederic II. who by his edicts took the former under his special protection, declared the heretics infamous, confiscated their effects, disinherited their progeny, and, ultimately, condemned those who persisted to the flames, and those who repented to perpetual imprisonment; enacting at the same time, that if the judge refused to execute this punishment, he should be forthwith dismissed, and moreover, that he should undergo the sentence which he ought to have inflicted on the heretic. The name of heretics, which had been attached by the Romish church to its opponents, was held in such universal abhorrence, that it was long before their rational tenets became generally diffused in Germany. Not satisfied with the censures, anathemas, and excommunications they had denounced against the heretics, the clergy, not less zealously, and with considerable success, resorted to the arts of misrepresentation and calumny in order to injure their cause. Thus we find Gregory, in a letter to the emperor Henry, detailing their proceedings in these terms: "Whenever any person is received into their sect a toad appears, which they must kiss; after this, a meagre black man approaches towards them, and his embrace causes a total oblivion of the catholic religion. When their meals are over, a cat is produced, which they likewise kiss, and thereupon, the lights being extinguished, they abandon themselves to the most infamous and unnatural practices." The detestation, however, with which they were first regarded, gradually subsided; the purity and innocence of their lives soon discomfited the slanderous detractions of their persecutors, and the odious measures to which the latter resorted in order to stem their progress, only served to place the conduct of the Romish agents in a light pregnant, from the striking contrast it presented when compared to that of the first reformers, with danger to the cause of the established church. With unabated zeal and invincible fortitude these sectaries struggled against opprobrium and persecution, and the rapid propagation of their doctrines in a short time afforded them a glorious cause of triumph.

At length the frequent recurrence of interdicts and sentences of excommunication rendered those once formidable engines of terror unavailing, and brought them into such contempt, that Innocent the Third resolved to avert the fatal revolution with which the papal omnipotence was threatened, by condemning the heretics to be burnt, and investing with full powers to superintend the execution of this punishment, the court of the Inquisition. This sanguinary tribunal, instituted by him in 1198, and alledged to be ordained "by the most wise Providence of God," was composed of the brotherhood of the two religious orders of St. Dominic and St. Francis, men whose religious frenzy rendered them strangers to every feeling of moderation, justice, or humanity, and who did not hesitate to affirm, that "it was acceptable to the Lord that those should be burnt whom he himself had condemned to the everlasting

everlasting flames; and, as the sufferings endured for one or two hours were nugatory in comparison to those of eternity, that it mattered not if a whole nation was consumed for its heretical obstinacy." The Inquisition was first established in Germany, at the instance of Gregory the Xth, towards the year 1231, and its superintendence was delegated to Conrad of Marburg. This fanatic missionary acquitted himself of his task with the most barbarous and sanguinary zeal. No remonstrances, no professions of faith, no appeal could rescue the unhappy objects of his persecution from his merciless clutches: denounced when absent, they were not even permitted on their return to urge any exception to the testimony of their impious accusers, and were compelled either to acknowledge themselves guilty, and redeem their existence by submitting to the infamy of having their heads shorn, or were bound to the stake and burnt alive. The bloody career of this infuriate wretch is thus depicted by an enlightened prelate of that age (the archbishop of Mentz): "A vagrant woman, by name Alaide, professed herself ready to confess her heresy, and denounce her accomplices. Conrad, without examining into the veracity of her denunciations, ordered her accused and guiltless relatives to be burnt. In like manner did a certain Amfrid become the accuser of many innocent persons. These accusations were first levelled against peasants, then against citizens, and ultimately against noblemen and counts. No regular defence was permitted to the accused; they were constrained to acknowledge themselves heretics, that they had kissed the toad, and embraced the black men. Many chose rather to be devoured by the flames, than thus to vilify their own characters; whilst others, demanding to know who those were, whom they held to be their accomplices, denounced whomsoever their judges thereupon designated. Thus were the counts of Seyn and Henneberg and the countess of Loos accused. The brother became his brother's, the husband his wife's, and the master his servant's denunciator. I cautioned Conrad, at first singly, and then in conjunction with the archbishops of Triers and Cologne, that he should conduct himself with more moderation in such matters; but he heeded not our admonitions, and at length ordering even a crusade\* to be preached against the heretics, he lost his life in consequence near Marburg."

The Inquisition, however, experienced but a short-lived existence in Germany,

\* This was another mode devised by Innocent the Third for the extirpation of heresies. Whether allured by the promises given by him of full remission of sins, and Paradise, or prompted by thirst of plunder, there were always an immense concourse to be found eager to accompany such expeditions. Thus when Innocent the Fourth preached the cross against the emperor Frederic's son Conrad and his adherents, nearly the whole of the metropolitan establishment and clergy of Liege took up arms; amongst these we find four prebends, one archbishop, the scholasticus, the cantor and magister, marching against the city of Aix, which was devoted to Conrad's cause. Indeed, it is on record, that an army of nearly 100,000 of these crusaders destroyed 200,000 heretics in the short space of six months! and I need not recal to remembrance the relentless persecution and massacre of the Hugonots in France.

Germany, for its misguided people soon awoke from the delusion under which the barbarous policy of the papal emissaries had hitherto veiled those proceedings, whose glaring atrocity accelerated the downfall of that tremendous engine of tyranny and oppression—of that institution, “whose foundations, as Dr. Gregory so justly observes, were laid in blood, and whose detested towers overlooked and overawed the whole Christian world.” This fortunate event originated in the accusation of the count of Seyn, a man notorious for his ferocious and vindictive spirit, who, being summoned to appear before Conrad of Marburg, contrary to universal expectation obeyed the summons, and appeared at the bar of the papal tribunal. There he was dealt with as a common heretic, and, unwilling to undergo a violent death, acknowledged himself guilty, and submitted to have his head shorn. Branded thus with infamy, the odium attached to the punishment which he had suffered thenceforward preyed so incessantly on his irascible mind, that he applied to the emperor, as well as to the ecclesiastical and secular princes of the empire, demanding to have his cause examined before them. A convocation was therefore appointed to be held at Frankfort in 1234, where both parties appeared; but Conrad’s witnesses confounding each other’s testimony, the Count was pronounced innocent by the solemn asseveration of eight bishops, twelve Cistercian abbots, twelve Franciscans, three Dominicans, and various others of the clergy and laity. The like happened to the count of Solms, whose head had also been shorn for heresy, and to many more noble persons. It was on his return from witnessing this transaction that Conrad was assassinated in his way to Marburg. “From that hour (says a German historian of the thirteenth century) this barbarous persecution was allayed, and those turbulent times began to assume a feature of mildness and tranquillity: and this count of Seyn was a bulwark for the house of the Lord, that an impious and fanatic rage might no longer swallow up the innocent with the guilty—might no longer sacrifice princes and peasants, bishops and clergy, catholics and heretics without distinction.” Although Gregory the Ninth, in an address to the prelacy of Germany,\* reprobated their conscientious decision

\* Your readers will not, I trust, be displeased with my subjoining (verbatim) the singular character which pope Alexander the Fourth gives of the truly pious: “They are those (says he) who, beloved by God and man, bend all their desires to heavenly things, and publish the might of the Lord’s name throughout the world. They are those, who, taking example from the life and merits of the apostle Paul, glory only in the cross of God, and despise the enjoyments of the world, that they may attain those of Paradise. In fine, they are those who overcome the enemies of mankind by the shield of the true creed, the armour of righteousness, the helmet of salvation, and the spear of perseverance; who labour only to establish all catholics in their belief, their hope and love; to point out unto unbelievers the way of truth, and to dissipate the horrid systems of heretical depravity.”

\* Bulla Alexandri IV. in Bremnod. Bullar. Prædic. T. i. p. 275. & Schmidt’s Gesch. d. Teutsch. 3d vol. p. 347. ed. 1786.

decision at Frankfort, and told them, "that the pope alone had the right of deciding, whenever his legates found reason for calling into question the belief of any man, or the truth of an opinion;" yet was the stigma which Conrad's example had cast on the Inquisition so irremediable, that it never again obtained a footing in Germany. The Inquisitors, or, as they have been aptly denominated, the Heresy-hunters, who afterwards appeared, could never succeed in establishing another tribunal, nor were they ever again permitted to exercise their odious functions for any duration in that country.

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THE WORD MORDIBLE.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

IN a letter from Mr. Moyle to Dr. Tancred Robinson (Moyle's Works, v. ii. p. 400.) describing the bird called a Petrel, I find the word *mordible* used for what is generally termed *mandible*. I never saw the word elsewhere, nor is it in Johnson's Dictionary, yet it seems a very proper one, and in this instance more so than *mandible*, since birds rather *bite* than *chew* with their bills. If the ingenious writer of the Synonymical Elucidations, or any other of your readers, can give an additional authority for the use of *mordible*, I should be glad to see it. Possibly it may be used in Willughby's Ornithology.

Yours, &c. N. N.

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ETYMOLOGICAL EXPLANATION OF A PASSAGE IN HOMER.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

ETYMOLOGY, as it may serve to ascertain the primary sense of a word—to unfold a general principle in the formation of language—to exemplify the manner in which philosophical notions, political occurrences, and religious institutions influence the mind, and give birth to new modes of speech—is a subject of rational and useful enquiry. In this enlightened view, it blends itself with the history of philosophy, of politics, and of religion, with the structure of the human frame, and even with the theory of the human mind. Connected with any or with all of these purposes, none but the uninformed will neglect or decry this branch of philology, as vain and useless; and without such connection, none but pedants will pursue or extol it as worthy of attention. The following criticism, in illustration of these general observations, you may, perhaps, gratify some of your readers, by inserting in your valuable Journal.



Εἰς δὲ τις προπαροιμία πολλῶς αἰτία κολωνίη,  
 Ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπαυθι, περιδρομος ἰθά καὶ ἰθά,  
 Τὸν ἦτοι ἀνδρὶς Βατίειαν κικλήσκουσιν,  
 Ἀθάρατοι δὲ τι σῆμα πολυσκαρθέμοιο Μυρινῆς.

*Iliad*, ii. 815.

Of this passage the following is a literal version :

*There exists, apart in the plain, in the front of the city (namely, Troy) a lofty mount, accessible by a circular ascent. This men call BATIEIA; but the Immortals, the Tomb of far-bounding Myrinne.*

The language of the Trojans, though a dialect of the Greek, was, we may well suppose, from their situation, mixed, by an influx of Asiatic terms. Of this class is *Batieia*, which in Hebrew is בית *beit*, and means an *abode*. In Isaiah xiv. 18. and Job iii. 15. it signifies the *last home of man*. It here occurs in the Syriac form, *בתיא*, *baleea*, and has the sense which it bears in the Jewish scriptures. Hence we discover the meaning of the passage, which has escaped the critics, ancient and modern. *Βατίεια* denotes the same thing with *σημα*; and the clause *πολυσκαρθέμοιο Μυρινῆς* is to be connected with the first as well as with the last. Hence, too, we discover the import of the phrase, *Men call it Batieia; but the Immortals, the Tomb*. Both meant the same thing, namely, the *Grave of Myrinne*. But the vulgar people of Troy gave it the former, the polished Greeks the latter name. We here see the partiality, or rather the pride of Homer, respecting his language and countrymen. The phrase is purely oriental. The elegant Shanscrit is styled, *Daeb Nagoree, writing of the Immortals*.

The etymology which the grammarians give of *Βατίεια* is various. Hesychius defines it *πολις Τρωική*. Others derive the term from *βαω* or *βαινω*, *to go*: and others again from *βατος*, *bramble*, because, as Heyne says, *collis sentibus obductus esse potuit*. As they did not know the origin or meaning of the word, it is not to be expected that they should understand the phraseology grounded upon the use of it. Eustathius's account of it is, *το μὲν ὅλως κρεῖττον τῶν ὀνομάτων θεοῖς δίδωσιν ἢ ποιηταῖς*. *The poet ascribes the best name to the Gods*. The scholiast says, *τὸν μὲν προγενέστερον ὄνομα εἰς θεοὺς ἀναφέρει ὁ ποιητὴς τὸ δὲ μεταγενέστερον εἰς ἀνθρώπους*. *The poet refers the more ancient name to the gods; the more recent name to men*; which is directly opposite to the truth; for *βατίεια* is more ancient than *σημα*. Clarke comes nearest the truth, who supposes the language of the *Immortals*, to mean the language of the learned. I conclude with observing, that the word exists in Celtic, and bears the same signification—*BEDD, grave*.

I remain, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

J. JONES.

Great Coram-street,  
 Dec. 3, 1807.

## ACCOUNT OF A DISTRICT IN NORTH WALES.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

IF the following account of a district in North Wales, which is visited by very few of our tourists and travellers, should be thought worthy of insertion in your very respectable miscellany, it is much at your service.

A. A.

The district to which I refer is that part of Caernarvonshire which extends to the west of the mass of mountains occupying the space between the western entrance of the Menai and Traeth Mawr. It is called the hundred of Llyn, and forms a promontory not very dissimilar in shape to the county of Cornwall. Its length is about 22 miles, and its extreme breadth somewhat exceeds 10 miles; at its western extremity, however, it is scarcely three miles across. It forms the northern horn of Cardigan bay, and separates this latter from Caernarvon bay. When viewed from Barmouth, from the hills above Aberdovey, or from Aberystwith, it presents the appearance of an interrupted range of conical mountains, which decrease in height and increase in distance from each other in proceeding from east to west. At the extremity of this promontory is situated Bardsey, a small island of moderate elevation, which forms a striking and beautiful termination of the line of coast.

So much for a distant view of this tract: on a nearer inspection, the following particulars may be remarked. Commencing our survey from Pont Aberglaslyn, at the head of Traeth Mawr, we enter the promontory by an excellent new road at the foot of the mountains, overlooking the Traeth or estuary, which, with its small but picturesque rocky islands, forms at high water a very striking object. Even when the tide has retired, and left only a waste of sand and marshes, with a small stream or two meandering through them, the view is by no means uninteresting; for the varied and abrupt outlines of the mountains in the vicinity of Harlech and Festiniog appear doubly striking from the flatness of the foreground.

At the distance of between two and three miles from Pont Aberglaslyn, the continuity of the mountains is broken by a valley about half a mile wide, with a little stream running through it, in which is situated the newly-built town of Tre-Madoc. On the opposite side of the valley the mountains again rise, forming a triangular group, the base of which marks the northern boundary of the entrance of the Traeth from the sea. Westward of this the coast is rocky, though by no means mountainous, with narrow sandy tracts of considerable length between the cliffs and the sea, and detached rocks, from 50 to 200 feet high, placed generally on the water's edge, and sometimes forming little islands, for the most part within a few hundred yards of the shore.

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The northern coast of this promontory is more uniformly rocky than the southern, and, except in a few of the bays, there is no sand or gravel to be perceived. Some of the mountains approach close to this shore, forming precipices of very considerable elevation.

The interior of the country is varied, though it presents none of those deep glens and continuous chains of mountains which characterize the rest of Caernarvonshire: its surface is for the most part what would be called upland pasture in England, interrupted occasionally by narrow and often marshy vallies, with interspersed conical mountains, either solitary or in small groups.

The divisions of the fields are marked by stone walls or earthen mounds, which, with the general want of trees, gives to the district a bare appearance. In several of the vallies some fine timber is, however, yet to be found; and even in more exposed situations there appears to be no difficulty in raising wood with proper care and attention.

The general character of the soil is light and stony, but being, from its situation with regard to the mountains, both dryer and warmer than most other parts of the county, the quantity and value of its agricultural produce is proportionably larger: much cattle is also reared here, and the horses of the district are greatly superior to the average of Welch ponies; a superiority to be attributed, probably, in no small degree, to Mr. Parry, of Madrin, who possesses a stud, among which are several fine hunter stallions.

The maritime trade of the district is carried on for the most part at Pwllheli, and is entirely of that description called coasting. The exports are provisions and a little alum ore; there is also a lobster fishery near Bardsey of some importance, the produce of which is disposed of chiefly at the Liverpool market. The imports consist of coals, liquors, grocery, cotton goods, &c. from Liverpool, and limestone, with a few other articles from South Wales.

The only town in this promontory of any consequence is Pwllheli, situated on the southern coast, at the confluence of four small streams: a few coasting vessels are built here, but the timber used in their construction is, I apprehend, furnished chiefly by the vales of the Dovey and Mawddach and the shores of Traeth Mawr. Criccieth, situated on a small bay a few miles to the east of Pwllheli, possesses no signs of its former importance, except the ruins of its ancient castle.

The spirit of modern improvement, so strikingly visible in its effects in most other parts of North Wales, has of late years been peculiarly active in this district. It was first visible in the construction of a good road from Caernarvon to Pwllheli, and has since been more extensively displayed in the spirited undertakings of Mr. Maddox and Mr. Parry. A project was conceived (we believe by the former of these gentlemen) to divert the stream of passengers between Dublin and London from the accustomed track through Holyhead and Chester, by offering a line of road shorter by several miles than the other, and in which the troublesome and dangerous passages of Conway and Ban-

gor ferries should be avoided. For this purpose, good carriage roads have been opened from Capel Cerrig in one direction and Tan-y-bwlch in another, to Beddgelert, from which an excellent line of communication has been formed along the edge of Traeth Mawr, through the new town of Tre-Madoc, to the little bay of Porth-Dinlleyn, on the northern coast of the promontory, not far from Nevin. The advantages of this harbour (where a town is now building) over Holyhead are, that it is better sheltered, that even at the lowest ebb tide there is plenty of water for the largest packets to go in and come out, and that the frequent loss of one or two tides now experienced by the packets being forced by north-westerly gales into Caernarvon bay, is entirely obviated. Whether this scheme will finally meet with the success which it appears to merit, may perhaps be questioned; but at all events, the country through which the new road passes cannot but be materially benefited by this facilitation of intercourse.

Two other probable sources of improvement to this district are the extensive embankments of the marshes and sands of Traeth Mawr, carrying on by Mr. Maddox; and the introduction of the cotton manufactory by the same gentleman into his new town of Tre-Madoc.

Concerning the mineralogy of this promontory I am only able to state the following particulars: The general dip of the strata is to the south-west; the most ancient rocks, therefore, occur on the northern coast, where we find chlorite slate and coarse serpentine, the latter of which is intermixed with veins of calcareous spar and red jasper. This serpentine is particularly abundant at Porth-Dinlleyn, where the piers and new houses are constructed of it; for chimney-pieces and other ornamental parts of architecture it is unfit, on account of its hardness, and the consequent expense of polishing. Upon the Chlorite slate rest beds of primitive Argillaceous schistus and Grünstein, sometimes alternating with each other: of these minerals the former is generally in the state of coarse common slate; in some places, however, it is largely mixed with Carbon, forming a hard kind of drawing slate, and in others is penetrated both by Carbon and Pyrites, forming Alum slate; the Grünstein consists of white and greenish crystals of Felspar, largely mixed with Chlorite and Hornblende.

The above strata form the general level of the district, rarely rising into hills, except at the eastern extremity. The higher hills that are distributed through the whole length of the promontory consist entirely of smoke-coloured Hornstone-porphry; their figure is for the most part pretty regularly conical, and their surface is remarkably rough with broken fragments. The lower hills, especially on the southern coast, have a strong tendency to form banks and ridges, and are chiefly compact Felspar, of a whitish-grey colour, and not unfrequently porphyritic. No mines of any description have been opened in this district.

## SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

*(concluded.)*

From the sketch which has been given of the scheme of public study at Glasgow, it will appear that the general arrangement of its parts is judicious, and fraught with many advantages to the interests of education. It is not, however, entirely free from the defects to which all such institutions are liable. In a systematic establishment of this nature, a more important station ought surely to have been allotted to mathematical studies than the one which they now occupy. A superficial knowledge of the subject is indeed rendered necessary to the degree of Master of Arts; but this requisition is far from being of sufficient strictness or regularity to remedy the evil, and the general indifference towards such pursuits, manifested among the students, seems to require some other counteraction than is afforded by the present plans of education pursued in the college. The mathematical department, which is conducted by Mr. Millar, son to the late celebrated professor of law, occupies an intermediate situation between the public and private classes. A regular attendance is exacted from those who enter upon the study, examinations are made in connection with the ordinary business of the class, and prizes distributed at the close of the session to the young men, who have rendered themselves the most eminent on these occasions. Still, however, no specific period in the academical routine is allotted to the prosecution of this science; the mathematical class is considered merely as an appendage to the system, and, like other appendages, is disregarded as comparatively trivial and unimportant. The mind of the youthful student is often distracted by the intricacies of the syllogism, or the modern mysteries of metaphysical doctrine, when a previous direction of his attention to the studies of mathematical or natural science would have given arrangement and precision to his ideas, and qualified him for future intellectual exertions of the most arduous nature. A doubt, too, may be stated on a more general ground, whether a systematic course of education, carried to such an extent, is really advantageous to the interests of the rising generation. The faculties and exertions of the student are directed to a variety of objects in succession, without allowing his inclinations to attach themselves to any one in particular, from the steady pursuit of which he might derive future reputation and celebrity. His mind often becomes wearied by a complication and multiplicity of subjects, where a judicious selection would have conferred new vigour upon his exertions, and given increased rapidity to his literary or scientific progress. I start these doubts merely as objects of interesting consideration; and in their application to the scheme of public study at Glasgow, I should myself feel tempted to throw a negative upon their validity. Individual characters and circumstances there may be, upon which such a system has an unfavourable effect; but, upon the whole, it may with safety be presumed,

that



that its general consequences are beneficial to the interests of education.

The student, having passed through the five public classes, or through the philosophy classes only, is qualified to propose himself for the degree of Master of Arts. By an unaccountable negligence in the conduct of this graduation, the proposal here is rendered almost identical with the acceptance. The strictness of examination is preserved in external forms alone, and the test applied is such as to exclude only the most glaring instances of ignorance and demerit. It is said, however, that the faculty of professors have it in contemplation to remedy this evil by increasing the difficulty of the examinations; thus preserving the distinction which ought ever to be established between the industrious and active, and those of an opposite character. This distinction is, indeed, in a great measure maintained, by the distribution of prizes in the different public classes, as rewards either for general industry and merit, or for particular instances of talent and activity, connected with the studies of each class. The allotment of these prizes is usually determined by the votes of the students themselves; the business being conducted in such a way as to secure, in general, a perfect fairness and impartiality of decision: there are, however, as might naturally be expected from a popular determination of this kind, occasional instances, in which the allotment of these honours is decided rather by influence and solicitation, than from any unbiassed regard to the pretensions of real merit. The prizes, considered in themselves, are trifling; consisting generally of books, the value of which is proportioned to the rank which the students have respectively assumed on the prize list. They are distributed, on the last day of the session, in the common hall of the college, where the publicity of presentation enhances the pleasure derived from a consciousness of desert. Independently of the prizes given in the different classes, there are several of a more general description, the competition for which is open to all the public students attending the college. The decision in this instance is made by the faculty of professors; the subjects of competition being essays on the various topics of literature, science, or the politics of the day. A few of these prizes, which are usually medals, or a corresponding value in books, are confined exclusively to the divinity students; the subjects of disquisition having a reference, of course, to the studies in which they are more immediately engaged.

The reputation of Glasgow as a medical school, though in a state of progressive increase, will not bear any present competition with that of the Edinburgh college. The only professorships, connected with this department, are those of anatomy, the practice of medicine, and botany; courses of chemistry, materia medica, and midwifery, are, however, delivered by lecturers under the patronage of the university. The lectures on anatomy by Dr. Jeffray are valuable and numerous attended; but the opportunities for private dissection among the students are much less favourable than might be wished; a circumstance

cumstance which must ever interfere materially with the progress of a medical school. The prejudices of the lower ranks of society on this subject are here exceedingly violent. About five years ago, the discovery of an attempt by some young men to procure a subject for dissection excited so much popular ferment, that the business of the college was almost entirely suspended during a period of several days, and military interference was rendered necessary to restore the peace and regularity of the town. The acquisition of the Hunterian Museum is a circumstance extremely advantageous to this branch of the medical department; the collection of natural and morbid preparations, made by the late Dr. Hunter, being at present unparalleled for extent and value. The college faculty will doubtless deem it expedient to make such arrangements for the publicity of this collection, as may secure its continued service to the interests of medical knowledge.

The celebrity of Black and Irvine, names venerated by every lover of science, has annexed a corresponding reputation to the chemical chair of the university. This department is at present conducted by Dr. Cleghorn, whose extensive employment as a physician in the town and neighbourhood of Glasgow, enables him to confer a peculiar value upon those parts of his subject which have a relation to the theory or practice of medicine. The number of students attending this course has been very considerably increased within the last two or three years, but, like the other branches of physical science, chemistry is rarely made an object of much attention by those who are frequenting the college with a view to general literature. The attractions of the study are either unknown or disregarded, and few traces exist of that ardor of pursuit, which the interesting and important nature of the objects under contemplation would seem so peculiarly fitted to excite. Independently of his engagements as a lecturer on chemistry, Dr. Cleghorn confers an additional service upon the medical department by a series of clinical lectures delivered in conjunction with Dr. Frere, the professor of the practice of physic, to the students attending the city infirmary. The importance of such lectures must be obvious to every one who considers the superiority of the knowledge, derived from observations at the bed side of the patient, to that vague and inefficacious acquaintance with the forms of disease which is procured through the medium of books alone.

The present number of medical students at Glasgow may probably exceed two hundred, of whom much the most considerable proportion are natives either of Scotland or Ireland. The obloquy attached, not without propriety, to the Aberdeen and St. Andrew's degrees of medicine, is partially shared by this university; but an increased strictness, which has lately been introduced into the examinations for graduation, will, it may be hoped, efface the stain, and remove a portion, at least, of those evils, which must ever accompany the intrusion of ignorance or incapacity into the profession of medicine.

As a school for divinity, Glasgow has long enjoyed very considerable  
celebrity

celebrity is this part of the island. The provisions made for the education of the ministers of the Scotch church, are such as to secure to this class of the community a merited reputation for learning, information, and talent; and in no one religious establishment, probably, can the officiating members lay claim to a greater or more general respectability of character. It is usual for each theological student to pass through the five public classes previously to his entering the divinity hall: by this means a sufficient basis is formed for his more important studies, the prosecution of which, during the required period of seven years, creates every necessary qualification for the discharge of the ministerial office. The present professor of divinity is Dr. Findlay, a venerable old man of ninety, who commands respect equally from his extensive learning, and from the general moderation and liberality of his religious principles. His lectures are valuable in the quantity of information they contain, but are characterized by too great a degree of diffuseness and detail; a single course of divinity being laid out at such length as to occupy several entire sessions. This circumstance has given rise to an anecdote of a student from the sister island, who, returning to his friends at the close of a session, complained to them that he had attended the divinity hall regularly for six months, and had got only *half an attribute* as a recompence for his exertions. The story, though a palpable embellishment of fact, is a fair evidence of the extreme prolixity and diffuseness of the lectures. The number of students, engaged in the study of divinity at Glasgow, is usually between forty and fifty; many of whom are natives of Ireland, preparing themselves for the occupation of the different presbyterian churches in the northern part of that country. Professorships of church history and Hebrew are attached to this department of education; but here, as well as at the Edinburgh college, the latter study occupies very little general attention. Besides the lectures on the historical and doctrinal branches of theology, sermons are composed and recited by the students of a certain standing, and commentaries made upon select passages of scripture, with a view to their exercise in the performance of those duties which are afterwards to be fulfilled in their capacity as public teachers of religion. The quantum of orthodoxy prevailing among the divinity students at Glasgow is very considerable: the names of Priestley, of Price, and Lindsey are known but to few, and their religious principles are still more rarely understood. The attention of the young divine is too exclusively and indiscriminately directed to the writings of the fathers and reformers of religion, and he is often engaged in balancing the minute differences of a doctrine, which a more general and unbiassed examination might have led him to reject *in toto*, as the offspring of distempered enthusiasm or mischievous hypocrisy.

The public has lately received from the pen of Mr. Craig, an elegant biographical memoir of one of the most distinguished characters which have adorned the literature of modern times. The death of the late professor Millar, while it deprived society of a fair and conspi-

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cuous ornament, and philosophy of a zealous and able investigator of truth, was a loss more immediately and sensibly felt at the university of Glasgow, where his life had long constituted a source of usefulness, of gratification and delight to all around him. By his assiduous attention to the duties of his public situation, and the ability which characterized his performance of these duties, Mr. Millar conferred a splendour upon the law department at Glasgow, which attracted students from every part of the kingdom, and was advantageous in the highest degree to the interests of the university. To a most perfect knowledge of the principles of theoretical and practical jurisprudence, and of all the circumstances connected with national government and economy, he conjoined a method of conveying his instructions, which at once captivated the fancy, and informed the understanding, of the student. Since his death, the creation of his genius has experienced a very considerable decline. Some sessions elapsed without the delivery of any lectures in this department, and it is only within the last two years that Mr. Davidson, the present professor, has re-established the class, by giving a course of Scotch law. The attendance has hitherto been tolerably good, and the lectures evince much reading and a thorough acquaintance with the subject. The students are principally those who are engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of the profession in the city of Glasgow.

Independently of the lectures delivered in the public classes, and those connected with the professional studies of medicine, divinity, and law, there are several other courses given in the college on particular branches of literature and science, some of which are well deserving of attention. A series of lectures on political economy was long a favourite object with Mr. Millar, and within the last few years his wishes and suggestions have been realized by the establishment of such a course under the conduct of Professor Mylne. The increasing reputation of these lectures, while it indicates their general utility and importance, affords at the same time an honourable testimony to the abilities and industry of Mr. Mylne in his management of this department. In that part of the course which is devoted to a consideration of the various opinions with respect to the nature and origin of public wealth, a detailed account is given of the doctrines of the French economists, accompanied by an impartial and satisfactory discussion of their merits. Here Mr. Mylne assumes some particular points of difference with Adam Smith, on which he reasons with much ingenuity and force of argument: in general, however, his opinions very nearly coincide with those professed by this distinguished philosopher. Among the other points to which the attention of the student is particularly directed, are, the general doctrines of commerce, the funding and banking systems, and the principles and practice of taxation; all of them subjects which, with a reference to our own country, possess a peculiar interest and importance; and more especially at a period when the aspect of our foreign relations and internal economy is such

as scarcely meets with a parallel in the history of nations. The attendance upon these lectures is numerous, comprehending not only many of the students who are regularly engaged in the business of the college, but some of the most respectable inhabitants of Glasgow and its neighbourhood. The encouragement derived from the latter source affords at once a pleasing evidence of the literary dispositions of the place, and a secure pledge of the future prosperity and success of the institution.

Among the other lectures delivered in the college may be mentioned, the two courses of astronomy by Dr. Cooper; the second, or higher of which is rendered particularly valuable to the mathematical student by the mode of illustration necessarily resorted to in the more advanced prosecution of this science. A course of lectures on geography and the use of the globes is likewise given by Mr. Millar, the mathematical professor, but is not so numerously attended as might have been expected.

The Glasgow students, like those at the Edinburgh college, have little further connection with the university than is rendered necessary by an attendance on the several departments of public business. With the exception of a few who live in the houses of the professors, and of those who are natives of Glasgow or its vicinity, they are dispersed in different parts of the town, in lodgings with which they provide themselves at the commencement of the session. These lodgings cannot, in general, lay claim to much superiority of cleanliness or comfort; and though the domestic habits of the middle classes in Scotland are probably in a state of gradual amelioration, the Englishman is still sensible to numerous inconveniences in their modes of life, to which he finds it extremely difficult to reconcile his own ideas. The external appearance of a Scotch maid servant is alone sufficient to "harrow up the soul" of one not thoroughly habituated to this order of beings; nor would the original impression of disgust be palliated in any degree by an increasing acquaintance with their culinary habits and practices. The most comfortable lodgings, upon the whole, are those situated in the new part of the town, in the neighbourhood of George's-square.

The society of the students among themselves, though determined in a great measure by their several occupations, is not, however, so completely limited in this respect as at the Edinburgh college. The greater number of the professional students having been engaged, at a previous period, in the routine of the public classes, they retain their habits of association and intercourse, even when the immediate connection of pursuits is lost in the difference of their plans for future life. The Irish students, however, who are very numerous, compose a body almost entirely distinct from the rest: They usually make their appearance at the college about a month or six weeks after the commencement of the session, and as their pecuniary resources are not, in general, very abundant, the greater number of them take wing several weeks before the termination of the public business; thus resigning



resigning all prospect of the prizes, and other honorary distinctions of the college. The number of English students at Glasgow, though it has been gradually increasing for the last few years, is at present by no means considerable. They generally come to the college when between sixteen and eighteen years of age, and entering themselves first to the logic class, pursue their course forwards through the classes of moral and natural philosophy, occasionally concluding their studies by taking out a degree of Master of Arts. As the student, if he possesses active and industrious dispositions, may easily conjoin two or three separate courses of lectures with the business of the public class in each session, this general plan of study seems the most judicious and complete that can be pursued; and it is probable that there are few modes of education which would furnish a more secure and substantial basis for the business and pursuits of after life.

The literary and debating societies in the college are numerous, and in some instances conducted with considerable spirit. The principal among them is that of which the several professors are members: at the meetings of this society papers are read on various literary topics with a view of promoting their fair and liberal discussion; and not unfrequently their debates are distinguished by much animation and ingenuity. Another society for the investigation of theological questions has been instituted among the divinity students, to whom, of course, an admission into it is exclusively confined. The remainder are of a more general description, and in some cases established only for a single session; the questions proposed for discussion being usually those of an historical, political, or moral nature. Habits of dogmatism and self-conceit may occasionally be produced by a familiarity with the forms of argumentative debate; but, upon the whole, it may safely be presumed, that the operation of these societies is favourable to the general interests of education.

Such, Sir, is a brief sketch of the present state of the university of Glasgow. Its deficiencies are probably numerous, but I believe I may venture to say, that it possesses the merits of accuracy and impartiality. With the earnest wish that it may afford some gratification to the readers of the *Athenæum*,

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

AMICUS.

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#### MISTAKE CORRECTED.

*To the Editor of the Athenæum.*

Sir,

WILL you have the goodness to rectify a mis-statement in your last Number, contained in the communication of a correspondent who signs himself *Vigilius*. If he really resides in Newcastle, he is, it is believed, one of very few who are ignorant, that the lines in question were not the production of a Dissenting Minister, but of an

Vol. III.

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intimate friend of the excellent deceased person, who ranks deservedly high among the members of another liberal profession.

You are the rather requested to admit this correction, as there is a Dissenting Minister in Newcastle, whose father, many years ago, in a valuable theological work, gave some celebrity to the signature which your correspondent has assumed; and who has himself been ambitious to record his relationship to that venerable man, by generally adopting a signature grounded upon it. To this circumstance it is, probably, owing, that an article with the same signature, already inserted in your Magazine, on the literary undertakings of Mr. Carlyle, has, without the slightest foundation, been imputed to him; but he has no desire to assume credit to himself from the literary labours of any other person.

It would be difficult to comply with the request of your correspondent, by presenting your readers with a detailed account of the plan of education pursued by Mrs. Wilson, because her peculiar excellence consisted not so much in any particular course of instructions, as in the skill which she exercised in forming a just estimate of the characters and talents of the young persons committed to her care, and in the steady and patient application of a consummate judgment in adapting her instructions to the cases of her several pupils; but above all, in the unblemished excellence of her conduct, and the dignity and gentleness of her manners, by which she exemplified the instructions which she gave, and led her pupils to imitate a character which they at once revered, admired, and loved.

V. F.

Newcastle, Dec. 9, 1807.

## CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

### ON THE CYCLIC, AND OTHER ANCIENT EPIC WRITERS.

THE poems of Homer were doubtless no less superior in merit than in fame to those of the other epic bards, who succeeded him after a short interval, and imitated his style. In consequence of that superiority, the performances of the latter were at all times comparatively neglected, and have, in the process of time, been wholly lost. Some of them, however, acquired a considerable share of temporary fame, and even aspired to be ranked with the genuine works of the poet. It will be the object of this paper briefly to collect what has been said by the best writers respecting some of the more celebrated of these poems. The subject is obscure, but considerable additional light has been thrown upon it by some recent discoveries.

One of the most noted of the early narrative poems was known under the name of the *Cypria*, and is frequently quoted by ancient authors. It has been confounded with a poem which was entitled the  
 lesser

lesser Iliad, but is now clearly ascertained to have been a distinct work, as might indeed be inferred from the manner in which it is mentioned by Aristotle. The argument of this poem has been recently discovered in a fragment of the Chrestomathia of Proclus, contained in a MS. of the Escorial, which was published in a German journal, and thence reprinted by Tyrwhitt in his edition of Aristotle's Poetics. The following is its purport. The poem commenced with describing a consultation of Jupiter and Themis respecting the Trojan war. The author then proceeds to relate that the gods were assembled at a feast in celebration of the nuptials of Peleus, when Discord made her appearance, and excited a contest between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, for the superiority of beauty. By the command of Jupiter, and under the conduct of Mercury, the rival goddesses repaired to Mount Ida, to refer the decision of their claims to the judgment of Paris, who, allured by the promise of marrying Helen, gives the preference to Venus. At the instigation of Venus, Paris builds a fleet, and the goddess directs her son Aeneas to accompany him on the voyage. When he is on the point of departure, Helenus and Cassandra ineffectually predict the fatal consequences which were destined to result from the expedition. Paris then sailing to the territory of Lacedæmon, was hospitably entertained by the Tyndaridæ, and afterwards at Sparta by Menelaus, and began to insinuate himself into the affections of Helen by rich presents. Meanwhile Menelaus sails to Crete, having directed Helen in his absence to entertain the strangers, and furnish them with requisite supplies till their departure. Venus takes the opportunity of tempting Helen to the violation of her faith, and the guilty pair, having laden their ship with riches, set sail by night. Juno sends a tempest, and Paris, being driven from his course to Sidon, takes the city, and then sailing to Troy, completes his marriage with Helen. During this time Castor and Pollux were surprized while seizing the oxen of Idas and Lynceus; Castor was slain by Idas, Lynceus and Idas by Pollux, and Jupiter assigned to the two brothers the enjoyment of existence by alternate days. Iris is dispatched to Menelaus for the purpose of informing him of his domestic misfortunes. On his return he plans, in conjunction with his brother, the expedition against Troy, and then proceeds to Nestor. Nestor, preserving his character of garrulity, by way of digression relates the conquest of Epopeus, who had violated the daughter of Lycurgus; the history of Œdipus; the madness of Hercules, and the story of Theseus and Ariadne. They traverse Greece and summon the chiefs. To avoid the expedition, Ulysses feigns himself mad, but is discovered by a stratagem, suggested by Palamedes. The Greeks assemble at Aulis, and offer sacrifices. The prodigy of the serpent and the sparrows is related, and the interpretation of it declared by Calchas. Setting sail, the army lands at Teuthrania, which they destroy. Telephus slays Thersander, the son of Polynices, and is himself wounded by Achilles. As the fleet sails from Mysia, it is scattered by a tempest. Achilles, arriving at Scyrus, marries Deidamia, the daughter of

of Lycomedes, and going by a divine command to Argos, heals Telephus, who is appointed the guide of the voyage. The fleet being a second time assembled at Aulis, Agamemnon, during the chase, having wounded a stag, uttered some impious boasts against the goddess Diana, who, in her anger, by storms and adverse winds obstructed the sailing of the fleet. Chalcas announces the anger of the goddess, and directs that she shall be appeased by the sacrifice of Iphigenia, who is sent for, under the pretence of marriage with Achilles. When she was brought to the altar, Diana snatched her away, conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonesus, and conferred on her immortality, placing in her stead a stag upon the altar. The Greeks were then permitted to sail, and on their arrival at Tenedos, Philoctetes being wounded at a banquet by the bite of a serpent, on account of the noisome odour of the ulcer, was left behind at Lemnos. Achilles being invited after others to a feast, is at variance with Agamemnon. On landing, the Greeks were vigorously opposed by the Trojans, and Protesilaus was slain by Hector. The Trojans are put to flight by Achilles, who slays Cycnus, the son of Neptune. The dead are buried, and messengers sent to Troy to demand the restitution of Helen and her effects. The demand being disregarded, a battle takes place before the walls; and the neighbouring country and towns are afterwards wasted. Achilles being desirous of an interview with Helen, receives the accomplishment of his wish by the aid of Venus and Thetis. The Greeks desiring to return, are detained by Achilles. The exploits of that hero are related. He takes the herds of Aeneas, wastes Lynessus and Pedasus, and many of the surrounding cities. Patroclus is sent to Lemnos to sell Lycaon. In the division of the spoils, Briseis falls to the lot of Achilles, Chryseis to that of Agamemnon. Palamedes is put to death. Jupiter determines to relieve the Trojans for a season, by detaching Achilles from the Grecian confederacy. The poem concludes with a catalogue of the Trojan allies.

The Cypria must have been a poem of great antiquity, as it appears from Herodotus, that even in his age it was by some ascribed to Homer, though the historian shews the error of the supposition, by its inconsistency in the relation of certain facts with the genuine works of that poet. The account of Herodotus is however wholly inconsistent with the argument of Proclus, the former referring to the Cypria, as relating that Paris proceeded in three days with a prosperous voyage from Sparta to Troy, and the latter representing him as driven from his track by adverse winds, and returning home after a long and devious course.

This ancient poem consisted of eleven books, and related, as appears from the argument, the causes of the Trojan war, and its events prior to the Iliad. From the nature of its subject, it must, as Aristotle observes, have been deficient in epic unity. It is ascribed by the ancients to various authors; with most probability to Stasinus the Cyprian, from whose country it probably derived its name. It is said to have been translated or imitated by the Roman poet Nævius, under the title of Cypria Ilias.

*Lesches*

*Lesches* the Lesbian is the reputed author of the *Little Iliad*. This very ancient poet is said to have preceded *Terpander*, and to have flourished about the middle of the seventh century before the Christian æra. Of the circumstances of his life little is known. His poem probably received its epithet from its inferiority in extent or merit to the more celebrated *Iliad* of *Homer*. The *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, it is observed by *Aristotle*, each afford the subject of one, or at most two tragedies, while many might be taken from the *Cypria*, and from the little *Iliad* more than eight. He enumerates ten, beginning with the contest for the arms of *Achilles*, and ending with the captivity of the Trojan women. From this catalogue, the poem of *Lesches* appears to have related to the events posterior to the *Iliad*. Its argument has been discovered in a fragment of *Proclus*. It did not, as has been commonly supposed, commence from the conclusion of the *Iliad*, but, agreeably to the subject first mentioned by *Aristotle*, with the contest of *Ajax* and *Ulysses* for the arms of *Achilles*; and ended somewhat abruptly with the reception of the wooden horse into the city.

The beginning of this poem is preserved in the life of *Homer* ascribed to *Herodotus*.

Ἰλιον αἰδῶ καὶ Δαρδανίην εὐπαλόν

Ἦς περὶ πολλὰ παθόν Δαναοί, Τεραιποντῆς Ἀχαιοῖ.

*Virgil*, probably, borrowed some circumstances from this poem.† At least the following lines, referring to the same event, present a correspondence.

Et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat

A Tenedo, tacitæ per amica silentia litoræ,

Litora nota petens.

Νοῦξ μὲν ἐνὶ μέσσοι, λαμπρὴ δ' ἐπιστella σέλην.

Respecting the fate of *Coræbus*, the two poets seem to have differed.

*Arctinus* the Milesian is placed by some in the fourth, by others in the ninth Olympiad. Two of his poems are mentioned on the subject of the Trojan war, the "*Æthiopis*," and the "*Destruction of Troy*."

The argument of the *Æthiopis* has been preserved in a Vatican MS. from *Proclus*. The poem consisted of five books. It commenced with the arrival of *Penthesilea* at *Troy*, and related the exploits and death of *Memnon*, from whom its name was taken, the death and funeral games of *Achilles*, the contest for his arms, and the death of *Ajax*.

The *Ἰλιον περιεῖς* ascribed to the same author, contained two books, beginning with the reception of the horse into *Troy*, and ending with the return of the Greeks.

Various

\* On the subject of the authors to whom *Virgil* may have been indebted in his relation of the Trojan affairs, *Heyne* has a long and learned excursus, L. II. Exc. 1.



Various poems were anciently extant, called *Neotroi*, resembling the subject of the *Odyssey*, and relating the returns of the different chiefs from Troy. The *Cypria*, therefore, the *Iliad*, the *Æthiopis*, the *Ilias parva*, the "Destruction of Troy," the *Odyssey*, and the *Neotroi*, formed a regular series of poems on the events of the Trojan war, of which the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* alone have obtained, and perhaps alone deserved, immortality.

*Eumelus* the Corinthian, an ancient heroic poet, is quoted not unfrequently. He is said to have flourished soon after the commencement of the chronology by Olympiads. The scholiast of Pindar (Ol. xiii. 74.) quotes a fragment from him. The scholiast of Sophocles (Oed. Col. 1440. ed. Ox.) has preserved a fragment of an ancient Thebais, which appears to be distinct from the Thebais of Antimachus (Valck. in Phæn. v. 68.) *Sucadas* wrote a poem on the destruction of Troy, and we may suppose was held in estimation, if, as is said, a statue was erected to him on Mount Helicon. *Eugammon* composed a *Telegoniad*. An heroic poem, founded on the story of *Œdipus*, is quoted by a scholiast on the *Phœnissæ* (v. 1748.) *Asius*, a Samian, son of *Amphiptolemus*, a writer of great antiquity, composed a poem, quoted by Pausanias, deducing the genealogies of ancient heroes.

*Pisander* the Rhodian was contemporary with Lesches and Terpan-der, flourishing about the thirty-third Olympiad, and was the author of a poem in two books, celebrating the exploits of Hercules, entitled the *Heraclea*. *Pisander* was esteemed one of the chief epic poets, being ranked by the grammarians with Homer, Hesiod, Pangaris, and Antimachus. "Quid? Herculis acta non bene Pisandros?"\* Some confusion has existed between the works of this poet, and one of the same name who flourished at a much later period. The twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth *Idyllia*, which pass under the name of Theocritus, have been supposed to be fragments of some ancient *Heraclea*.

Several of these ancient narrative poems were in process of time formed into connected systems, which were called *Cycli*. Proclus describes the epic cycle as comprising all the fables of ancient mythology, beginning with the marriage of Uranus and the Earth, and extending to the return of Ulysses. Casaubon, Salmasius, and Dodwell, have examined this subject with much attention; it is, however, by no means free from considerable obscurities. The following account is extracted from Heyne.†

What poets, and which of their works, were comprised in the cycle, was a subject of some controversy even among the ancients. The accounts which are given of the extent of its argument are likewise various, some confining it to the events connected with the Trojan war, and others enlarging it so as to include the *Cosmogony*, and the subsequent mythological fables. The works of Arctinus Milesius, Eumelus, and Lesches, with the *Cypria carmina*, are commonly said to have been comprised in it. Stesichorus and Antimachus are like-

wise

\* Quintil. L. X. † Virg. L. II. Exc. I.

wise by some writers added, but this is doubtful. It may seem probable that *Cycli* of different subjects have been confounded by the ancients. The mythological cycle may have embraced the system of fable from the genealogies of the gods, to the destruction of Troy; the Trojan cycle, the fables which bear a reference to the war of Troy. In the former class would be comprised those ancient poems which are mentioned under the titles of *Theogoniæ*, *Cosmogoniæ*, *Titanomachiae*, *Heracleæ*, *Argonauticæ*, and many others; the latter, it is probable, consisted chiefly of the writings of Stasinus, Lesches, and Arctinus.

The cyclic poets, from the inferiority of their composition, and their disregard of epic unity in the selection of their subjects, were little esteemed in comparison with the transcendent genius of Homer. Horace refers to one of them with contempt.\*

Nec sic incipies, ut Scriptor cyclius olim,  
 "Fortunam Priami cantabo, et nobile bellum."  
 Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?  
 Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.  
 Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur inepte, &c.

The cyclic writers have altogether perished. There are, however, two works of some importance remaining, which appear to have chiefly taken from them, the mythological *Bibliotheca* of Apollodorus the Athenian, and the poem of Quintus Calaber, intended to be supplementary to the *Iliad*.

The *Bibliotheca* of Apollodorus is a mythological work, commencing, agreeably to the description given by Proclus of the epic cycle, with the marriage of heaven and earth, describing the genealogies of the gods, and descending in order to the fables of the heroic ages. A nameless ancient epigrammatist on this work says, that in future it will be unnecessary to consult the page of Homer, or the elegiac, tragic, or lyric poets, or the series of the cycles; the book of Apollodorus is a repository of universal information.

Μὴ δ' εἰς Ομηρεῖον σελιδ' ἐμβλέψῃς, μὴδ' ἐλεγεῖν,  
 Μὴ τραγικῇ μουσᾷ, μὴδὲ μελογραφίῃ,  
 Μὴ κικλίων ἔντ' πολυδρουν στίχῳ, εἰς ἑμὰ δ' ὠδραν,  
 Εὐρησεῖς ἐν ἐμοὶ πάντ' ὅσα κόσμος ἔχει.

Brunk. III. 271.

The poem of *Quintus Calaber* is entitled *Paralipomena*, containing the events of the Trojan war subsequent to the conclusion of the *Iliad*, and intended without doubt by the author to supply the defects of his predecessor. It consists of fourteen books, commencing with the arrival of Penthesilea, and continued to the departure of the Greeks after the capture of Troy, so that it coincides in subject with the *Æthiopis* and *Ιλαίου περιεῖς* of Arctinus, and the *Iliad* of Lesches, and is probably in some degree a compilation from their works.

The

\* So also Callimachus and Pollianus.

The work of Quintus is occasionally by no means destitute of poetical merit. Many of his descriptions are good, and his similes sometimes original and beautiful. His descriptions of the river Mæander (i. 282.) of the day-spring (vi. 1.) of the vicissitudes of human affairs (ix. 102.) and the comparison (i. 394.) with others, may be quoted as instances of elegant versification.

The history and age of the author are uncertain. From the circumstances which he mentions in his invocation to the Muses (xii. 304.) he may be conjectured to have been a native of Smyrna. From the prophecy which he places in the mouth of Calchas (xiii. 335.) he must have lived under the Roman emperors. For the appellation of Calaber there appears no better reason than that the first manuscript of his poem was discovered in the south of Italy, in the church of St. Nicolas, near Otranto, by Cardinal Bessarion.

Quintus Calaber was first published, with Coluthus and Tryphiodorus, at Venice, by Aldus, without a date. This edition, says Renonard, is commonly placed at the year 1521; it cannot, however, have appeared later than 1513, as it is mentioned in the Aldine catalogue of that year. It also bears so great a resemblance in typographical execution, and in the form of the anchor, to the Homer of 1504, as to afford the greatest probability that it was published at the same time, and intended as a supplement to it. This conjecture is established by an Aldine catalogue of 1503, in the national library at Paris, which contains editions in the hand-writing of Aldus himself, consisting of various books printed in 1504 and 1505, and among them *Homerus* and *Quintus*.

An edition was published at Basil, by Freigius, 1569.

Rhodomannus is the editor who has hitherto rendered the most important services to this author. The text of Quintus was published by Aldus, and is reprinted in other editions, in a state extremely corrupt. At the same time many of the errors are little more than verbal, and admit of very obvious correction. The notes of Rhodomannus are brief, commonly containing only his conjectures, many of which are with certainty to be admitted, and which in general testify his elegant and correct acquaintance with the Greek poetic style. Heyne says of him in strong terms, that "tale ingenii acumen exhibit, ut ex summis recentiorum criticis paucos habeam, quos cum ipso comparandos putem." The edition of Rhodomannus was printed at Hanover, 1604.

The notes of Dausqueius were published at Frankfort, 1604.

An edition was published at Leyden, by J. C. de Pauw, with the notes of preceding editors and his own, 1734, 8vo.

A new edition, which is much wanted, has long been promised in Germany by Tychsen. We have not yet heard of its appearance.

OBSERVATIONS ON AND SELECTIONS FROM THE GREEK  
ANTHOLOGY,*In continuation of "The Extracts from the Grecian Drama."*

No. 1.

ACCORDING to the promise with which I commenced my series of Extracts from the Grecian Drama, I now return to the Epigrams and minor pieces dispersed in the different Anthologies; and with pleasure, since habit has tended to confirm, rather than diminish, the partiality I have always entertained for those simple, yet beautiful, reliques of antiquity.

Simplicity, indeed, can be no objection to those poems in the esteem of fashionable readers; for, palled by the high-wrought refinements of an artificial taste, mankind seems in this respect to be fond of running to the opposite extreme, and imitates the infirm gait and lisping voice of childhood, in order to avoid the very imputation of thought and labour. And, in so doing, if we would have sense enough to depise the frivolous affectation and worse than infantile drivellings of some late poets (if they deserve that name) and seek the clear and unsullied fountains of genuine simplicity which the ancients afford us, as the models of our imitation and the objects of our praise, we might yet save the age on which our lot has been cast from the stigma of degeneracy with which it is at present deservedly branded.

There is, indeed, nothing in the English genius which would render us unfit to perceive and relish the Greek simplicity, though it is hardly to be wondered at if, among our neighbours, who are so much more liable to the influence of first impressions, and so peculiarly attracted by point and equivoue, the fact should be otherwise. Accordingly French authors have, I believe, universally decried the merits of the Greek Anthology.

In the Menagiana is an anecdote to the purpose, humorous enough, and which tends to prove in what estimation these pieces were held among the wits of Lewis the fourteenth's court. Mad. de Gournay shewed one day to M. de Racan some epigrams she had just been composing, which he censured as wanting edge, and she justified as being written upon the Grecian model. Soon afterwards they happened to be in company with each other at a dinner, when Mad. de Gournay whispered to Racan "What insipid soup!" "Oh, Madam," replied he, "it is *soupe à la Grec.*"

In arranging the following observations, and the translations which I propose occasionally to intersperse among them, I shall follow the chronological mode already adopted by me in my former publication; beginning, indeed, with Meleager, who, though far from the first in point of time, yet, as the earliest collector, must be considered as father of the Anthology, and deserves the foremost rank in my selection, for more reasons than one. I am aware that many objections have been made to this arrangement, and admit that some of them

appear to me well founded; nor is it from any undue partiality to my old system, but for the sake of present convenience only, that I continue to proceed in the same manner, as I am unavoidably obliged to make frequent reference to the "Translations from the Greek Anthology."

The exquisite poem of which I have endeavoured to produce a faint resemblance at the commencement of the above-mentioned volume,\* requires some farther explanation than I have given in the subjoined note. The "Virgin-Zone" or Girdle (it should be understood) was first worn by maids who had attained a marriageable age; whence, in Callimachus, the expression *Πασας ἡμετέρας, πασας ἐτι παῖδας ἀμύτρης*; and, when once assumed, was constantly preserved till the day of marriage, or, at least, till the conclusion of a marriage-contract. It was then "loosed" or laid aside, sometimes with peculiar ceremonies. In Apollonius, Medea asserts her chastity by an allusion to this custom. "My *Virgin-Zone* yet remains, untouched, and unpolluted, as when I lived beneath the roof of my father." Nonnus distinguishes it by the appellation of "the chaste, the holy, Girdle."

Ὁφρα μὲ μαζῶ

Χιτῶνιν πλάσσω, σποφρονὲς ἐκτοδὶ μίτρης.

The zone or girdle of a bride was fastened round her waist with a peculiar knot, which is said to have had some mystic signification of constancy or purity. This knot, says Brown in his *Vulgar Errors*, "resembled the snaky complication in the Caduceus, or Rod of Hermes." Our "true Lover's Knot," which was very illustrious a century ago, but is now hardly known to have any thing peculiar in it, is derived by him with a great deal of fancy, but some probability, from the Knot of the Bridal Girdle.

On the subject of the lamentations used at Grecian funerals, our old traveller Sandys has a curious passage relative to their modern descendants. "They retain," says he, "in their funerals not a few of their ancient and heathen ceremonies. Of old, the nearest in love or kindred laid their mouths to theirs to receive their last breath, and closed the eyes of the dying.

"His body her's embraced, and, all dismaied,  
Between his lips her cleaving soul convaied,  
And with her dear hand closed his dying eyes.

"Being dead, they washt the bodies with sweete oyles, crowned them with garlands of flowers, and clothed them (as they now do) in the richest apparel. The manner of their lamentations of old may appear

\* Οὐ γάμον ἀλλ' Αἰδαν ἐπιτυμφιδίον Κλειταρχίας.

"Clarissa, when she loosed her virgin zone," &c.

Transl. from Gr. Anth. p. 3.



pear from this ludicrous threne of a father following the exequies of his son, in Lucian: 'Oh my sweet son, thou art lost, thou art dead before thy day, and hast left me behind, of men most miserable; not experienced in the pleasures of a wife, the comfort of children, warfare, husbandry, not attained to maturity. Henceforth, oh my son, thou shalt not eat, nor love, nor get drunk among thine equals.' And, altho' these Ethnicke lamentations, reproved in scripture, were prohibited by the Athenian law-givers, the civil lawe, and lastly by the Venetians within their Greek jurisdiction, yet still the Grecians doe use them," &c. &c.

In my note on a remarkable fragment of the writings of Archilochus\* I have defended that interpretation which gives it a metaphorical solution against those who have adopted literally the strong poetical expression *κυμα πολυφλοισβοιο θαλασσης*; and this mode of rendering it is forcibly assisted by a passage in Sophocles, where the same remarkable metaphor is made use of, and pursued into a very sublime allegory, allusive to the pestilence at Thebes.

Πολις γαρ, ὥσπερ ὁ αὐτὸς εἰσοράς, ἀγὰρ  
Ἡδὴ σαλευεῖ, καὶ ἀνακνίψεται κατὰ  
βυθῶν ἐτ' ἔχ' οἷα τι φοινὴν σαλῆν.

The city, dashed about from side to side  
By the rude surges of the whelming tide,  
Reels dangerously on, and scarce can keep  
Her sinking head above the billowy deep.

No commentator has gone so far as to hazard a conjecture (to which the name of Pericles, the fitness of the metaphor, and of all the circumstances attending it, and the coincidence of expressions here noticed, with some particular ones in the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, may give colour) that the age of this poem has been antedated, and that it refers, in fact, to the famous plague of Athens described by Thucydides.

Indeed, the same image, of a ship in a storm, has been applied to a state distracted by civil commotions, or by any other great calamity, as well as to this particular circumstance of a plague. The whole of Horace's ode,

O Navis, referent in mare te novi  
Fluctus, &c.

is but a continued metaphor of this sort; and the same interpretation has been given to a spirited fragment of Alcaeus, from which Horace probably borrowed the design of his poem—

Εὐθι,

\* "Oh Pericles! in vain the feast is spread," &c. &c. p. 7.

Εὐθὺν γὰρ ἰθεὺς κυμα κλυιδεται.

On every side the surges sweep;  
While o'er the bosom of the deep  
Our tempest-beaten bark is borne,  
Her sails in shapeless fragments torn,  
Her tall masts o'er the billows rolled,  
Her anchors broken from their hold,  
And the storm's resistless sway  
Bears wild confusion and dismay.

Having mentioned the name of Alcæus (who, as contemporary with Sappho, is here in his proper place) I will add another fragment to that already given, which requires no elucidation or commentary, except a reference to two or three other odes of his great imitator, Horace (particularly that of "Vides ut alta, &c.)

Υἱὸς μὲν ὁ Ζεὺς

Jove in rainy streams descends,  
With the skies old ocean blends,  
Wild and wide the surges roar,  
Gathering on the watery shore.  
Boldly bid the tempests fly,  
And the piercing cold defy;  
Heap the cheerful hearths around,  
Be your bowls with nectar crowned;  
And your limbs securely spread  
On the soft ambrosial bed.

In the epigram composed by Antipater, of Sidon, on "the nine earthly Muses," the names of Sappho, Erinne, and Anyte, are joined with those of Telesilla, the patriotic defender and poetess of Argos; of Corinna, the rival of Pindar, to whom the judges in certain games (but they were *Bæotians*, and their respective ages are not mentioned) with great gallantry assigned the prize over her illustrious competitor; of Praxilla, of Sicyon; of Myro, Myrtis, and Nossis. The Anthology has preserved no memorials of their talents more worthy of eternity than those which I have already translated from Anyte. The same motive which inclined me to insert those in my late publication, that of the curiosity attached to them by way of specimens, urges me now to add to them one of the compositions of Nossis, by no means superior in merit to those of her sister-bard. It is an Epitaph on a bad Tragedian, and has the appearance of being intended to convey some point or satire, which, if it ever possessed, time, and the uncertainty of language and of topical allusions, has now effectually rifled from it.

Oh traveller, tho' you laugh in passing by,  
 Yet deign to grace me with your memory!  
 Rinthon my name, my home was Syracuse;  
 And, tho' no rich retainer of the muse,  
 I hunted tragedy throughout the town,  
 And twined (nay doubt not!) my own ivy-crown.

With regard to the remaining pieces of this authoress and of Myro, as well as those of Anyte and Erinna, they are distinguishable only for one peculiarity, the subject of which they almost universally treat, a subject, though mournful and tender, not capable in itself of much variety or amplification, or at least treated with a most wearisome monotony by those with whom it was so great a favourite. In short, they appear almost all to have been produced on occasion of the premature death of some youthful companion. Yet, simple as they all are (which is, for the most part, their only merit) it must be confessed that they yield, even in simplicity, to the couplet which Margaret of Austria is said to have composed for her own epitaph, when in imminent danger of her life from shipwreck, after being basely deserted by Louis the twelfth, her betrothed husband, and on the point, as she imagined, of eternal separation from Don John, the son of Ferdinand and Isabella, with whom she was about to complete her second engagement.

Cy gist Margot, la gente Demoiselle,  
 Qu'eût deux maris, et si mourut pucelle.

These short lines possess the merit of expressing as much as has ever been said on the subject by all the nine earthly muses put together.

#### ACCOUNTS OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.

##### THE DISCOURSES OF SADI.

THE name of Sheikh Sâdi is known to the general reader; and wherever Persian is understood, his works are admired and studied, as conveying the purest morality in the most classical simplicity of style. His Gulistân was published with a Latin version by Gentius long ago; and a considerable portion of his other great work, the Bostân, has been translated both into French and English. His discourses are less known than these, even in Asia; and I know not of a manuscript copy of them in any European library. I read them in the Calcutta edition of this Persian sage, and thought that a circumstantial

stantial notice of them might make an interesting article in your review of rare and curious books, especially from their singular connection with the literature of France and of our own country, as will appear from the sequel,

These discourses, like the Gulistân, are prose intermixed with poetry; and consisting like that, of tales and apophthegms, without any strict arrangement, are not susceptible of analysis. I shall therefore only mention the titles and subjects of each discourse, and select a few tales and maxims, as a specimen of the Sheikh's sentiments and manners. The whole collection occupies no more than fifty-two folio pages, and the several tracts are unconnected and complete in themselves. The first is merely prefatory. The second is called from its subdivisions the Five Discourses. After a few introductory distichs (Arabic and Persian alternately, the latter being translations of the former) in praise of God, the Sheikh proceeds as usual to commemorate the Prophet, and informs us in measured prose (the rhythm and paranomasia of which it is impossible to transfer from the original) "that from him pure Adam received the honorary robe of purity, and Edris\* obtained eminence in teaching." Through his power (continues our pious Musselmân) a victorious soul entered the body of Noah; he hung the teelsan of dignity from the head of Hûd;† he girded the Friend‡ of God with the sword-belt of attachment; he wrote the diploma of sovereignty in the name of Ismael; he put the seal of royalty upon the finger of Solomon, the shoe of intimacy upon the foot of Moses, and the turband of pre-eminence upon the head of Jesus. Hear one particle of the eulogy of this best and greatest of chiefs and leaders, how he said, "*Whoever hath reached his fortieth year in this palace of frailty, this market-place§ of vanities, which thou callest the world, and his virtues have not predominated over his sins, bid him let go his bridle and take the road to hell.*" Great is the threat, terrible is the menace, that the resister of the faith of the holy Ahmed,|| selling his precious soul for one grain of what is forbidden, and burning the harvest of obedience in the fire of rebellion, shall come insolvent to the account! In confirmation of this saying, I will relate a parable, and drop into the mind's sea a precious pearl. They had lighted a taper, and watched it by turns with assiduity. When the dawn suddenly breaks observe the same assembly, how they extinguish their taper. Is not this strange, they were asked, after watching it the whole of the night? They replied, that taper was valued by us, as long as it burnt, and shone forth like the moon; but now the dawn unfolds its beams, the taper is no longer useful, and we have no further connection with it. My friend hear not these words in vain, for the great man of the world is lighted like this taper, and in like manner served and flattered, till the dawn of his last day breaks, and the severe blast of conquering death blows. Then note the great  
man,

\* Enoch. † An Arabian prophet, whose history may be found in the Korân. The Teelsan is a lappet, which hangs from the turband. ‡ Abraham. § A phrase from the Korân. || Mohammed.

man, the prisoner of death, falling from the throne of indulgence upon the bier of privation! When borne to the grave, he is at once deserted by his slaves, his friends, his children. Being asked why they all turn away, they reply, We honoured him as long as his taper burnt in the world; now, since the blast of autumn has unrooted him, and his hand ceases to collect and distribute, what is he to us, what connection have we with him? The fable, too, is applicable. It is related, that a nightingale had its nest in a garden, upon a rose-bush, and that a poor ant chanced to take up her abode beneath it. Night and day the nightingale was upon the wing, hovering about the rose-bower, and tuning the harp of his heart-ravishing notes. Night and day the ant was busy, while the bird of a thousand songs warbled away his life in the garden, sporting with his darling rose. The poor ant, witnessing the amorous sports of the rose and nightingale, said, the consequence of this trifling will be seen hereafter. When the season of spring was past, and autumn arrived, thorns succeeded to the rose, and the crow occupied the nest of the nightingale. The wind now began to blow, and disrobe the trees: the cheek of the leaf turned pale, and it snowed from every cloud. On a sudden, the nightingale returns to the garden, but he sees not the beauty of the rose, he smells not the perfume of the hyacinth. His tongue of a thousand songs is mute, for there is no longer a rose to admire. The thorn said, How long, oh bulbul, wilt thou seek to enjoy thy rose? This moment separation from thy beloved must rend thy heart. The nightingale looked about him, and perceived no food; he recollected that an ant had had her abode beneath this very rose tree, and had laid up a store of grain. To-day, said the bird, I will beg a pittance from her, upon the plea of our former neighbourhood; she will pity me, and I shall find relief. The starving nightingale then went a begging to the ant, and thus addressed her: Generosity is the characteristic of the rich; I have wasted away through negligence the capital of the happiness of my life; thou art prudent, and hast amassed a treasure—what if your liberality should grant me a small portion of it? But the ant answered, Thou wast chattering day and night, while I was at work; thou wast gazing at the freshness of the rose, and admiring the short-lived spring. Fool, didst not thou know that to every spring succeeds an autumn, to every path an end? Consider, my friend, this fable of the bulbul, and learn that privation will succeed to every enjoyment, and death to every life. If thou set thy foot in the path of obedience and pure devotion, "*reward is the portion of the pious*;" and if thou turn the reins towards rebellion, "*punishment is the portion of the wicked*." Be not thou negligent, like the nightingale, during thy spring of life, but labour to cultivate obedience in the field of the world, for "*this world is a field in which seed is sown for the next*;" and gather the grains of obedience, that when the autumnal whirlwind of death blows, thou mayest not, like the nightingale, be destitute. If thou takest provisions from the field of the world to-day, thou shalt be settled in Paradise to-morrow.



## MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

## MEMOIR OF THE ABBÉ DE CHOISY.

Singular characters are never antiquated. It can never cease to be an interesting speculation, to remark all the varieties under which men appear, with respect either to their individual manners and habits, or the relation they bear to society. The readers of the *Athenæum* have been agreeably entertained with the memoirs of some extraordinary persons of past times, which have strikingly displayed the force of particular passions and principles, and have incidentally thrown much light upon the customs and sentiments prevalent at those periods. I beg leave to bring upon the same theatre an actor of a later age, and indeed one who bore no very conspicuous part in the drama of the world; yet whose life presents an amusing variety of incident, and offers a very uncommon view of a professional character. This is the Abbé de Choisy, a man of pleasure, writer, and ecclesiastic, of the age of Louis XIV.; and it is principally from the account of him in D'Alembert's "*Histoire de l'Académie Fr.*" that my materials are derived.

*François-Timoléon de Choisy* was born at Paris in 1644. His father had been chancellor of Gaston duke of Orleans, and had distinguished himself as a negotiator in some public affairs; but having displeased cardinal Mazarin, he was treated with neglect, and not only lost the expected rewards of his services, but sunk a great part of his patrimony. His mother, a great-grand-daughter of the chancellor de l'Hôpital, was a clever, pushing, intriguing woman, and exactly that mixture of talent, confidence, and frivolity, which is found in the greatest perfection among the females of France. She was noticed by Louis XIV. and ventured one day to say to him, "Sire, do you wish to become a gentleman? (this seems the proper sense of *honnete homme* as thus applied) Then frequently hold conversations with me." The king was taken with the proposal, gave her regular audiences twice a week, and paid her lessons with a considerable pension. In fact, there is nothing in which kings-born are so deficient as in the qualities of a gentleman—the necessary consequence of their having no equals to hold them in that respect which is the only source of true politeness. Mad. de Choisy, thus familiarized with rank at the very head, was likely to imbibe the purest ideas of nobility according to the maxims of the time; and she often repeated to her children, that in France there was no true nobility but that of the sword; exhorting them at the same time to visit none but people of quality, in order early to accustom themselves to that complaisance which makes a person universally acceptable. The young Abbé profited so well by this counsel, that he boasted never to have visited a man of the robe, except his own relations, whom he saw no more than decency required, and not without self-reproach for the time wasted upon them:

It had been a part of the base politics of Mazarin to educate in the most effeminate manner Monsieur, the brother of Louis XIV. and he was occasionally put in a female dress. Partly from courtly imitation, and partly from the vanity of showing off a handsome face, Mad. de Choisy dressed her young Abbé in the same attire, which he wore so habitually, that the public became accustomed to it, and he was admitted into all companies in this kind of masquerade. He had even the confidence to appear in a female habit at Versailles. Unluckily, he was one day seen thus disguised in the queen's drawing-room by the austere duke de Montausier, who in the midst of the company said to him, "Sir, or Miss, for I know not how to call you, you ought to die with shame at going thus drest like a woman, when God has done you the favour to make you a man. Go and hide yourself—the Dauphin is much displeased with your appearance." "Pardon me (replied the young prince) I think her as handsome as an angel." This folly was not merely indecorous; it was the cause of a scandalous licentiousness. He actually lived several years as a woman at a country house near Bourges, under the name of the countess des Barres, and engaged in adventures which were made public in a kind of libertine novel entitled, "*Histoire de la Comtesse des Barres.*"

His family having determined, for reasons of convenience, to make him an ecclesiastic, he entered at the Sorbonne, and possessing quick parts, soon obtained distinction in the exercises of that seminary. No young batchelor maintained a disputation with more vigour and pertinacity, and he shared largely in the glory to be gained in such a field. It was a more solid advantage that he acquired a taste for reading and writing which proved of lasting service to him, and in some degree supported his reputation against the counteraction of his foibles and frivolities. When arrived at the age of thirty, he took the resolution of quitting France for some time, in order to efface the remembrance of his youthful follies. He went to Italy in the capacity of conclavist of the cardinal de Bouillon after the death of pope Clement X. He was present at the election of cardinal Odescalchi (Innocent XI.) and even contributed to that event by an artful letter which he wrote to the king of France for the purpose of obtaining his consent. For this service he had the honour of being the first who kissed the toe of the new pope; as he had afterwards the mortification of seeing him a determined enemy to his king, and to the Gallican church.

Soon after his return to France, the Abbé was attacked with a dangerous malady which awakened him to very serious reflections on the state of his soul. Having over-heard his physicians say "he will not be alive two hours hence," nothing could exceed his consternation, as he himself has described it. He thought he saw "eternal Justice cutting the thread of his days, and requiring of him an account of his past life." An immediate repentance was the consequence, attended with a faith so lively, that "the sublimest mysteries of religion appeared clear and unclouded to him, and he only desired to live in

order to believe them and manifest his penitence." He recovered, and the first fruit of his conversion was a publication of four "Dialogues on the immortality of the soul, the existence of the Deity, the worship due to him, and on Providence," which were the substance of conferences held with a friendly ecclesiastic who never left him during his illness. This work from such a man would naturally excite the public curiosity. It was much read and generally approved, but some strokes in it against the principles of protestantism brought upon him a furious attack from the zealot Jurieu. So sudden a conversion, however, was not likely to effect such a total change in the man that some of his old feelings would not adhere to him. As he was once passing with a friend near a considerable estate which the derangement of his affairs had obliged him to sell, he was observed to sigh profoundly. His friend, thereupon, in order to console him, applauded such a proof of his sincere conversion. "Ah (cried the Abbé) how I could enjoy spending it over again!"

The conversion of the Abbé de Choisy, such as it was, had inspired him with a zeal for making proselytes, which the example of the king rendered fashionable in that reign. An occasion offered for its indulgence, of which he availed himself. The Jesuits, who had obtained the direction of the king's conscience, either themselves deceived, or having planned a deception for some secret purposes of their own, persuaded Louis that his majesty of Siam had given tokens of a great desire to turn christian. In consequence, it was determined to send out a solemn embassy in order to promote this good work, and Choisy made great interest to be permitted to share the merit and glory of this pious expedition. The king complied with his request, and he was nominated to accompany the ambassador, M. de Chaumont, with the novel title of coadjutor to the embassy. They sailed on board a frigate from Brest in March 1685. Of his voyage thither and back, and the occurrences there, he has written a journal, which, though very meagre with respect to important matter, contains many anecdotes relative to himself and his companions, told with a lively and amusing simplicity. Some of these, with his reflections upon them, may be cited as truly characteristic. As it was a missionary voyage, there was a singular mixture of religious exercises with marine diversions, marked with the peculiar gaiety of the French nation. The following picture, which immediately succeeds a solemn reflection concerning the turn to religious consideration given by the thought of being removed only by a few planks from death, is truly national. "This day we had a grand ball after supper. The decorations were admirable. The ambassador, surrounded by Jesuits and missionaries, judged of the performances. Some officers and sailors distinguished themselves. The whole crew were disposed amphitheatrically in the rigging, and from time to time five or six Pécours descended, who danced with as good a grace as l'Etang. At the conclusion prayers were recited, and the burden always was, *Vive le Roi!* It would do you good to hear us sing "*Domine salvum fac Regem,*" and cry

Vive

Vive le Roi! His majesty is greatly respected by land, but is more beloved at sea." The Abbé goes on to account for this, by saying that the sense of danger renders them more earnest in the performance of their duty, and that one of their highest duties is to love their king.

Choisy was by no means so mortified a man as to be beyond the reach of temptation, and he was duly sensible of the advantage he enjoyed in that respect on shipboard. "How happy (says he) am I that I have undertaken this voyage. I felt that the hand of God was in it, and I was moved to it with too much violence to be natural. I shall scarcely have offended God for two years. Alas! they will be the best years of my life! Temptations are at 4000 leagues distance, and to say the truth we have no great merit in living regularly." In another place he says, "The sea in its rage is a pathetic preacher, and father Bourdaloue would be dumb before it." To do him justice, he took pains on all occasions to keep himself in a christian disposition, and when beat at chess, he had recourse to the "*Essais de Morale*" to tranquillise his mind. The character of his religion was that of his country, chearful and contented. "A christian (says he) is prepared for every thing, and *toujours gai*." He had scarcely arrived at Siam before he saw that the conversion of the king was in much less forwardness than had been represented. In fact, the whole was a farce planned by him or his minister Constant, to procure the reputation of an embassy from the king of France, and a commercial connection, by which, also, the Jesuits hoped to profit. From time to time some demonstrations of the king's good will to christianity were given in order to keep up the delusion. Thus we are told that "he has a crucifix in his chamber, that he reads a translation of the gospel, and speaks with great respect of Jesus Christ." These favourable symptoms cause the abbé in one place to exclaim, "The king of Siam will not be damned; he has a half-knowledge of the truth; God will give him strength to follow it."

Every thing takes a sort of comic turn in the abbé's journal, and yet there is no reason to suspect that he is not in earnest. It is the character of the man and his country. Thus, describing a scholastic disputation held before the ambassador by a Siamese convert, he says, "There was a Cochinchinese deacon who did wonders, and he would not hold his tongue, notwithstanding all the clapping of hands. The Talapoin archbishop of Siam came and placed himself opposite to the respondent. He would have afforded us much pleasure by disputing, but his gravity prevented him. Remark *en passant* that it is a great credit to our missionaries to form scholars capable of responding at the Sorbonne. For my part, I wish they would send one of them to France to make an *expectative* at Paris. It would give great pleasure to M. Grandin (a famous professor of theology) to see a black face speaking so accurately *de Deo uno & trino*."

Besides the great affair of the embassy, the abbé had an important private business to manage, which was that of his own admission into  
the

the sacerdotal order, for as yet he had only received the tonsure. He had long meditated this change in his condition, for which he gives his reasons in the Journal. "When we are weak we should not expose ourselves to danger, and I believe these holy chains will fix me in the good way. I shall no longer wish to go to the opera; and when a priest, I hope God will give me grace to live like one. I have benefices which I do not mean to quit, and am not I obliged to lead a regular life? What still further determines me is, that I see before me seven or eight months of an innocent life, with the company of missionaries to impress upon me the duties of my profession." From these reflections it appears that he did not greatly trust to his *conversion*. At length the time arrived for this great change. On December 7th, 1685, he received what are called the four minors, on the 8th he was made sub-deacon, on the 9th deacon, and on the 10th priest; this was, in his own phrase, "to march with a giant's step." He re-embarked for Europe on the 22d, and on January 6th said his first mass. It was two months more before he ventured to preach. Of his performance he says modestly "I did as well as I could, and the honest sailors are content with a little." In the remainder of his voyage he applied assiduously to the practice of his function.

His return gave him so much pleasure, that although he had discovered some of the Jesuitical arts which had frustrated the purpose of his mission, "When (says he) I found myself again in my own dear country, I was so glad that I bore no ill-will to any." He soon, however, experienced a severe mortification. He had flattered himself with being the bearer of a complimentary message from the king of Siam to the pope, but had been obliged to be content with one to his benefactor the cardinal de Bouillon, which he had the address to obtain. During his absence, however, that cardinal had incurred disgrace at court; and the king expressed so much displeasure at the distinction procured for him, that the poor abbé in alarm withdrew to the seminary of foreign missions in Paris. The consolations of religion were not able to reconcile him to the idea of the loss of court favour, and he meditated on the means for regaining it. For this purpose he composed a "Life of David and a translation of the Psalms," the first of which was an oblique panegyric of the king under the parallel of the Jewish monarch. He obtained father la Chaise's introduction to the royal presence, and made the offering of his book, which was graciously received. This return of favour opened to him the doors of the French academy in 1687; and though not a first-rate man of letters, he was a very useful member. He was assiduous in the business of the society, and kept a kind of journal of its transactions, and of the grammatical questions which were at that time discussed in it, with the final decisions. Such was the vivacity and natural pleasantry of his manner of writing, that he rendered even those dry topics entertaining; and though the academy did not then chuse to publish the journal, as thinking it not sufficiently grave for their dignity, a later member (the abbé d'Olivet) did not scruple to amuse the public with it.

His



His *Life of David* was followed by a "*Life of Solomon*," in which he again made an allusion to his own sovereign, in the magnificence of the Jewish king's court, and the majesty with which Solomon gave audience to the ambassadors of the princes of India. His biographical pen was then employed to commemorate several kings of France, as Philip de Valois, John, Charles V. and VI. The last of these monarchs gave occasion to a stroke of freedom which proved that the abbé's natural character of frankness was not entirely lost in the courtier's caution. The duke of Burgundy asked him how he would manage to acquaint his readers that Charles VI. was mad: "My Lord (he replied) I will say that he was mad." This was thought, at that time, an extraordinary effort of courage, and Choisy was not a little proud of it. He used to compare it with the much bolder answer of the caustic Mezerai to Louis XIV. who asked him why he had represented Louis XI. as a tyrant: "Why was he one?" said the historian. All these pieces, as well as his "*Life of Saint Louis*," which he afterwards composed in three weeks, were lively and entertaining, but slight and superficial; and it has been remarked that he gave the air of a romance to his works by his manner, though they were not so in their matter.

His next publication was a translation of "*The imitation of Jesus Christ*;" which he dedicated to Mad. Maintenon. In the first edition was a frontispiece representing the lady on her knees before a crucifix, with the following verse of the 45th Psalm underneath it: "Hearken, O daughter, and consider, and incline thine ear, and forget thy father's house, so shall the king greatly desire thy beauty:" but this passage having occasioned some satirical comments, was expunged in a new edition. He then published a volume of "*Edifying Histories*," intended, as he said, by being rendered as amusing as possible, to take place of the *Fairy Tales* in the reading of the court ladies. Their success induced him to undertake a much longer and more serious task, though in a somewhat similar spirit. This was a "*History of the Church from the first establishment of Christianity to the end of Louis XIVth's reign*." If, as he affirmed, Bossuet instigated him to this work, it must have been with a view of providing an ecclesiastical history for such readers as would not have entered into the subject from a graver pen. There was no fear of too much depth, truth, or philosophy from such a writer; and Choisy so little plumed himself upon his accuracy of research in this performance, that it is said, when he had finished the last volume (there were eleven) he exclaimed, "I have at last, thank God, completed the history of the church—I will now go and study it." Although he had thus displayed at least great industry in the service of his profession, he did not obtain any higher station in the church. Doubtless, the radical levity of his character, and the recollected scandals of his youth, stood in his way; and his talents were not of that kind which could force through such obstacles. His indecent habit of wearing female apparel adhered to him even in old age; and whilst he was composing his ecclesiastical history

history he would cry, sorrowfully surveying himself, "What a painter for the Antonys and Pachomuses, the Augustins and Athanasiuses!"

His concluding work was better adapted to his style and character than those above-mentioned. It was "Memoirs for the History of Louis XIVth, not published till after his death. Though very negligent in the composition, they are interesting from the vivacity of the narration, and the natural colours in which the king and his courtiers are painted. It is true they are not in high reputation for veracity.

This singular man died in October, 1724, having completed his 80th year. Though little estimable, he was not without amiable qualities. He was kind and friendly, and seems to have been entirely free from malignity and animosity. "Thank God (says he in his Memoirs) I have no enemies; and if I knew of any one who bore me ill-will, I would immediately go to him, and treat him with so much civility and kindness, that I would make him my friend in spite of himself." But if he had no enemies, he probably had no warm friends, for the same want of energy and manliness of mind would equally exclude both.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

HONORIUS FASCITELLUS EPISCOPUS INSULANUS IN  
SABELLAM ROMANAM, PUELLAM LEPIDISSIMAM.

SABELLÆ ocelli, non ocelli, sed vagi  
Soles duo minutuli:  
Labella, non labella, sed corallia  
Saxis tenella in candidis:  
Si vos rigentum flabra ventorum horrida  
Dissuaviari insaniunt,  
Nec est manu vel pallio procacium  
Arcere pervicaciam;  
Nos perditos, qui carne molli, et ossibus  
Non saxeis plane sumus,  
Quonam putatis esse posse corculo?  
Qua mente? nec plura attinet,

### IMITATED.

Those eyes, my dear Chloe, or rather I mean  
Those two little suns in your head,  
Those lips and those teeth, or to make myself plain,  
Those corals of white and of red,  
Provoke, as you face it, the wintery blast,  
To run riot in hopes of the bliss,

Nor

Nor your hand nor your veil can prevent him at last  
 From rudely obtaining a kiss.  
 Then how can you think we can let you alone,  
 We mortals of mere flesh and blood,  
 With hearts in our bosoms not harder than stone?  
 It would be very strange if we could.

R.

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### TO AN EXOTICK.

TENDER nursling of my care,  
 Hast thou brav'd the wintry blast,  
 Batt'ring sleet, congealing air,  
 Thus at Spring to droop at last?  
 Many a night-storm howling drear  
 Vainly rag'd around thy shed,  
 Many a keen morn's breath austere  
 Fail'd to bow thy shelter'd head.  
 Ah! a counterfeit of Spring,  
 Soothing with deceitful breath,  
 Hid beneath a zephyr's wing,  
 Shafts of winter, shafts of death!  
 Phœbus lent a treach'rous ray,  
 Luring confidence and joy,  
 Luring only to betray,  
 Warming only to destroy!  
 Then thy soft dilating heart  
 Gave its shoots and lost its fears;  
 Swift the phantom hurls her dart,  
 As in clouds she disappears!  
 Gentle alien to a sky  
 Ever varying in its state,  
 Tho' its native, still must I  
 Share thy feelings and thy fate.  
 As contending winds prevail  
 In the elemental strife,  
 Straining, slack'ning they assail  
 All the trembling strings of life.  
 Sinking then, my languid eyes  
 Fail my spirit to amuse;  
 Wearied, fainting, e'er they rise,  
 Exercise my limbs refuse.  
 While as ev'ry season's course  
 In the change of one we see,  
 Ere 'tis seen, I feel its force,  
 Shrinking, withering, like thee!

E. A. LE NOIR.

## ON THE MARRIAGE OF AN AMIABLE YOUNG LADY.

YES! 'tis the renovating glow  
Of joy, that wakes my torpid heart;  
Again my quick'ning spirits flow,  
How well their master-spring they know!  
Ah! dearest girl, thy bliss must bliss impart.

Oh Muse! let fond Devotion's sigh  
Sweep o'er thy long deserted lyre;  
While Passion's holy energy  
Shall Fancy's long lost aid supply,  
And clothe my kindling thoughts in words of fire.

Refulgent lo! in saffron stole  
Exulting Hymen darts his torch around,  
And views, submitting to his soft controul,  
A fairer form, a purer soul,  
Than e'er before his rosy fetters bound.

Sees thou not, Muse, attendant on the fair,  
The loves, the graces, and the virtues meek,  
Bright honour animate her air,  
Sylphs wanton in her glossy hair,  
And fan the rising blushes of her cheek?

Such scenes would I forego, tho' Memory still  
Delight to trace them thro' her glistening tears;  
But oh! my ardent vows fulfill,  
And shew, by thy prophetic skill,  
Joy pouring radiance o'er her lengthen'd years.

Rapture sublime shall then thy bosom sway,  
As falling warriors feel by victory crown'd;  
And still, while hovering life delay,  
Unheard I'll pour the votive lay,  
"And deck her altar still, tho' pierc'd with many a wound."

## TO MELANCHOLY.

WRITTEN NEAR MELROSE.

HAIL, sable-cinctur'd Goddess, hail!  
I own thy sovereign sway:  
Ah why my dawn of life assail,  
And dim the rising day?

Yet, pensive, meditating maid,  
Since thine is all my soul,  
Come not array'd in deepest shade  
Of woe that mocks controul.

Let

Let not fell anguish in thy train,  
Nor dumb despair appear;  
Untie not moody madness' chain,  
Nor harrow me with fear.

But lead thro' groves, whose solemn shades  
And gelid glooms invite,  
Whose arch the sun-beam scarce pervades,  
To shed a doubtful light.

There by the birch-o'ershadow'd stream,  
Whose waters murmur low,  
Oh! send the peace imparting dream  
That triumphs over woe.

Or is yon mouldering pile thy shrine,  
Whose pillar'd cloisters' height  
The ruin-loving weeds entwine,  
That shield the bird of night?

There let me shun the gaudy day;  
There Contemplation woo;  
There let my lonely footsteps stray,  
'Till eve descends in dew.

Or come in airy mantle dun,  
With soften'd solemn mien,  
To watch the slow-retiring sun  
Empurple all the scene.

Then let me list on mountain's side,  
On moss-grown rock reclin'd,  
The herdsman's horn at evening tide  
Swell mellow on the wind.

And oft, at midnight's solemn hour,  
Thro' hedge-row elms I'll stray,  
While glow-worms shed their feeble power  
To guide me on my way.

But oh! when soft repose in vain  
My weary eyes demand,  
Breathe o'er the *airy harp* a strain,  
'Wak'd by no mortal hand.

Where e'er thou lead'st, still bid my mind  
To virtue's paths incline:  
If such the joys thy votaries find,  
I own thy power divine.



## SONG.

TO-MORROW comes to bid us part,  
To tear me from thy side,  
And send the husband of thy heart  
Across the stormy tide.

A sad to-morrow 'tis to me,  
Who live but to be thine;  
A sad to-morrow too to thee,  
Who liv'st but to be mine.

How slow the hours will wear away :  
That won't to speed so light,  
When we shall pine the live-long day,  
And sigh away the night!

But cheer thee, love, our sun shall shine,  
Though now with clouds o'ercast :  
We yet shall meet, and thine and mine,  
Be transpott from the past.

W.

Malton.

## LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The first number of a new *Medical Quarterly Review*, to be entitled the *London Medical Review*, is announced to appear on the first day of February next. The editors propose to restrict their criticisms to such works in medical literature as may be considered of primary importance; and to subjoin to their review of each author as full a discussion of the subjects on which he treats as the limits of such a publication will properly admit.

A new work has just been put to press entitled *The Medical Mentor; or Reflections on the History, Importance, Objects and Difficulties of the Healing Art*: consisting of a series of letters from an Old Physician to his son during his Collegiate and other studies preparatory to his engagements in the active duties of the profession. It comprises a History of Physic; a view of the present state of medicine and medical practitioners; an account of the qualifications necessary for the profession; with a general view of the education and preparatory studies best adapted to qualify the pupil for the discharge of its duties; together with a variety of miscellaneous remarks on subjects connected with the practice of physic and medical science in general.

Dr. Carpenter, of Exeter, is preparing for publication, an account of the Structure and Function of the Eye, principally intended to illustrate the argument contained in the first and second chapters of Paley's natural Theology. It will be printed to correspond in size and type with that work, so as to bind up with it if wished by the purchasers.

A new edition of Bell's popular work on the Cow-pox will shortly be published.

The first part of the third volume of Mr. John Bell's *Surgery*, containing Consultations and Operations, is now ready for publication. Mr. Bell has been long occupied in preparing two Books, which will be found very useful to all ranks of the profession. I. The ELEMENTS of SURGERY deduced from ANATOMY, in short aphoristical rules, for the conduct of the Surgeon in every ordinary accident of practice, as well as in every greater operation. On one plate

plate will be represented the various forms of the disease, on the opposite plate plans of the parts or dissections, and the instruments with which the operation is performed, and in the accompanying text, short rules for distinguishing the nature of the disease; and for its general treatment. II. A collection of the most interesting and useful cases, adapted to illustrate the aphorisms of Surgery, and the practice of Medicine in all organic diseases, selected from the works of Learned Societies of London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Dublin, &c. and from the greatest masters in the profession in England; as Hunter, Monro, Baillie, Abernethy. In 5 Volumes 8vo. These Volumes will be accompanied with short prefaces, introductory of each subject, and marginal notes explaining each individual case, commenting upon the nature and tendency of the disease, and pointing out the ingenuity, the mistakes, the successes, or the disappointments of the original author.

Mr. Bigland, the author of Letters on History, &c. is about to publish a History of the World, to be comprised in four closely printed octavo volumes. It will include also a geographical description of the different countries of the globe, and an account of whatever is most interesting in relation to their natural productions, inhabitants, &c.

Mr. Cox will shortly put to press a new and improved edition, in octavo, of his Life of Lord Walpole.

A volume of Sermons by the late Archdeacon Paley will shortly be published.

Two Tales, *Edwy and Elgiva*, and *Sir Everard*, by the Rev. Robert Bland will appear in a few days.

Mr. George Dyer is preparing for the Press a Poem in Four Books, with Notes, entitled *Poetica*.

On the first of January will be published in 4 very handsome Volumes 8vo. a new and improved edition, being the 16th, of that valuable and standard work "Dr. Prideaux's old and new Testaments, connected in the History of the Jews and neighbouring nations to the time of Christ." To which is now, for the first time, added a full and interesting Life of the author, which contains his own defence and Illustrations of certain Passages in the connections. The whole embellished, with 8 new and correct maps and a fine portrait of the author. Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, connected with the Creation and Fall of Man, printed uniformly to complete Prideaux's, with notes, revised and corrected by Adam Clarke, A. M. with new maps in 4 handsome Volumes 8vo. will very shortly be published;—it was nearly completed some months ago: but entirely destroyed in the fire in Fleet-street. Harmer's Observations by Adam Clarke, A. M. is republishing.

A series of Letters, by Mr. J. Gilbert, addressed to the Rev. William, Bennet, in Reply to his "remarks on a recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil," will be published in a few weeks.

Mr. Pitman, late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and now of Hackney School, has in the Press a volume of Selections from the rarer Latin Classics, for the use of the upper forms in school. The object of the work is to supersede the use of Martial, whose best epigrams it will include, and to acquaint boys with the beauties of Lucretius, Catullus, and other authors, who on account of their general want of interest or occasional indecencies, have been wholly banished from scholastic reading. A selection of the best notes, and biographical and critical remarks, on each author, will conclude the volume.

The author of the Theatrical Criticisms, in the weekly paper called the *News*, has nearly ready for publication, a volume of Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres; including remarks on the practice and the genius of the Stage.

A Farce in two Acts, entitled *Antiquity*, is in the Press, written upon the dramatic principles inculcated by the author of the theatrical criticisms in the weekly paper called the *News*, to whom it is dedicated.

Miss Betham has in the Press a Volume of Poems, which will be published in the course of next month.

Mr. Octavius Gilchrist is printing a few copies, for gratuitous distribution,

of the ancient metrical romance, of the "Sowdon of Babyloyn," from the original manuscript which came into his possession at the dispersion of George Stevens's collection.

The Rev. Charles Francis Retor of Mildenhall, will shortly publish a Sermon, in recommendation of Union with the Established Church of England, preached in the Parish Church of St. Peter's, Marlborough, before the Archdeacon of Wilts, August 11th, 1807, and printed at his request.

Mr. Middleton's "Doctrine of the Greek Article applied to the Criticism and the Illustrations of the New Testament," is nearly ready for publication.

The works of the late Dr. Kirwan, Déan of Killala, are preparing for the press.

Two posthumous works by the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, author of *Rural Sports and Pastimes*, &c. entitled *Queen-Hoo-Hall*, a *Legendary Romance*; and *Ancient Times*, a Drama exhibiting the domestic manners and amusements of the fifteenth century, are now in the Press. They will form four volumes in foolscap octavo.

Dr. Jamieson's *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, 2 vols. 4to. will be published in a few weeks. This work is the fruit of many years labour and research; and will, it is hoped, be an acceptable present not only to the Scottish, but to the English antiquary; as containing elucidations of many antient words and phrases common to both languages.

Mr. Donovan will shortly publish, in five volumes, octavo, his *Natural History of British Fishes*, including scientific and general descriptions of the most interesting species, and one hundred and twenty accurately finished coloured plates, taken entirely from original drawings purposely made from the specimens in a recent state, and for the most part while living.

Mr. Charles Dunne, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in the press a work which he entitles the *Chirurgical Candidate*, or *Reflections on the Education indispensable to complete Naval, Military, and other Surgeons*.

Messrs. Carey and Marsham, two of the Baptists' Ministers in Bengal, are translating, from the original Sanscrit, the *Ramavana of Valmeki*, with explanatory notes: the first volume, containing the first Book, will soon be ready for publication.

Mr. Hervey Morris has made considerable progress in the printing of a *Historical and Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, in two volumes, quarto, illustrated by Maps and other Engravings.

The Rev. Thomas Rees, has nearly ready for publication, a *FAMILIAR INTRODUCTION TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES*. It will form one Volume, and will comprise the fundamental principles of Scientific Knowledge, simplified and adapted to the capacities of children, and young persons; illustrated by a considerable number of appropriate Engravings. Questions and practical exercises, will be appended to each department of consequence.

We hear that Mr. Malcolm is now employed in etching fifty plates from drawings made by himself, which are to be accompanied by explanatory and historical pages. The idea of this work is said to have occurred to him from observing that most Topographical Publications have originated almost exclusively from the same set of antique buildings. Those are tortured into new forms in some instances, but they may be traced in the same outline through many works. Mr. M. means to endeavour to find such new and interesting subjects, as shall not only give the architectural, but the natural characteristics of the place; selected with such a portion of circumjacent landscape, as will be useful in a geographical point of view.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, will shortly publish a small *Selection of the most interesting Papers on subjects relating to Medicine and Surgery*, which have been read at the meetings of the Society during the last two years.

Proposals have been issued at New Orleans, (North America) for publishing, in four octavo volumes, a *Digest of the Laws of Castille and the Spanish Indies*; with a *General View of the Principles of the Roman Code on which those Laws are founded*. By James Workman, Esq.

An additional volume of Sermons, by the Rev. Samuel Davies, some time President of New Jersey College, has been announced in America as printing from the Author's manuscript.

Proposals have been issued in Charlestown, (S. C.) for publishing the life, character, and secret History of Macbeth, King of Scotland; from authentic manuscripts, in the possession of the noble family of the Howards, and from original characters, papers, and deeds, now in the hands of one of the most ancient families in North Britain, the family of Cummin, now Cummin of Aylue; with the original laws and statutes of Kenneth the Second, and a true copy of the oration delivered by the venerable Thane of Argyle, at the Coronation of Malcolm, at Seoon.

Mr. Nightingale's interesting portraiture of Methodism is reprinting in America.

The French, in the last campaign, made great additions to that immense Collection of the valuable Works of Art which they formerly possessed. Among those which have reached Paris are mentioned—

Twenty-four ancient busts, the most of which are Portraits by the first Sculptors of antiquity.

Fifty statues, almost all of exquisite workmanship, and in perfect preservation. Among the most remarkable is one of *Antinous*, which may be justly esteemed one of the finest morsels existing; and another of *Minerva*, little, if at all, inferior to the *Pallas* of Velletri. There is likewise a fine figure of a young man in bronze, which was found at Herculaneum: two statues of *Vertumnus* and *Thesëus*, of large proportions, and great chastity of style, and a complete collection of the *Muses*.

Among the Pictures there is not one either of the Florentine or Roman schools. There are about forty of the Venetian, Lombard, and Neapolitan schools, but none of them very capital, and the rest are either Flemish, Dutch, or German, with the exception of four Poussins.

Among the most remarkable are mentioned—

A Christ carried to the Tomb, by *Bassano*.

Hercules between Virtue and Vice, by *Annibal Carracci*.

A Scene between Quacks, by *Michael Angelo*.

A Judgment of Midas, by *Palma*.

A Judgment of Paris and Jupiter and Leda, by *Alexander Veronese*.

A Judgment of Paris, and a Rape of the Sabines, by *Luca Giordano*.

A Christ crowned with Thorns, and a composition in which John the Baptist and John the Evangelist appear together, by *Van Dyke*.

A Profile Portrait of a Young Woman, a Portrait of a Warrior in complete Armour, a Sampson betrayed by Dalila, and a Picture of Jacob blessing the Sons of Joseph, by *Rembrandt*.

The Four Seasons, by *Vander Werff*.

The Entry of Louis XIV. into a Conquered Town, a Coach and Six, with a Number of Horsemen, by *Vander Meulen*.

Le Roi boit, and a Satyr, and Peasant, by *Jordaens*.

The Temptation of St. Anthony, a Village Festival, a Chemist's Laboratory, and the Shop of a Village Surgeon, by *Teniers*.

#### SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF THE LATE MR. REED'S BOOKS.

THE public have been so long acquainted with the name and literary character of Mr. REED, that it seems unnecessary to make any apology for the following somewhat minute account of the sale of his library. Not that we ought to attach importance to books from the prices which they bring—but that, on the contrary, we ought to form our opinions of collectors from the utility of their collections.

At the present day, it may be necessary to intrude a little upon the reader's attention, by a few preliminary bibliographical remarks. And first, it is absolutely

lately necessary to caution the young collector against being delighted 'with the whistling of a name.' To possess a book, merely because a celebrated literary character was its former possessor, may be gratifying to us from what is called 'Association of Ideas;' but can never justify our paying three times the sum of its intrinsic worth. The value of Mr. Reed's books is not to be estimated by this criterion: they lay claim to merit of a higher class. At the same time, we are ready to believe that *his name* will add to the many which now render copies coveted by collectors; and that an '*Exemplar Reedianum*' will hereafter vie with an '*Exemplar Farmerianum*;' or '*Steevensianum*.'

Secondly, let it be premised that curious or scarce or unique books constitute not the value of a collection. It was triumphantly said, when Mr. Reed's books were first inspected, that they were neither so curious nor so interesting as the late Mr. Brand's; and that they would not, in consequence, produce so much money at the sale. The result of the sale has proved this latter observation to be erroneous; and as to the former, we humbly conceive that the superiority of a library consists in the propriety of its classifications into various departments of knowledge, and that the *more useful* and interesting works there are in Theology, History, Poetry, Biography, the Drama, and the Belles Lettres, the greater will be the praise due to the collector of them. If Mr. Reed's books be estimated according to this method of computation, the judicious bibliographer will probably grant them a superiority over those of his late black-letter Rival.

Thirdly—the mention of *black-letter* reminds us that it is our duty also to caution the young collector against the fascination of little, worm-eaten, ragged-leaved, and jaundiced-tinted volumes, the pages of which are thickly besprinkled with the BLACK LETTER. Mr. Brand's books, to be sure, will be 'renowned in story' for their excellence in this particular; and we fear that, on this score, Mr. Reed's must, however reluctantly, accede to them the palm of superiority. We hope, however, that sense is not the less acceptable for being conveyed in the vehicle of *white*, or in other words, of the *roman* letter: for *gothic* and *black* are synonymous terms.

So much for preliminary observations; which we entreat the good-humoured reader to peruse—or not—as he thinks fit. We shall now come to the subject matter.

The extensive library of the late ISAAC REED was classed in a Sale Catalogue of more than 400 pages, containing 8,957 articles (upwards of 20,000 volumes) inclusive of about 300 articles comprehending MANUSCRIPTS, and PRINTS. They produced the sum of 4,400l.: and strange to tell, the possessor of them was never, at any one period of his life, in the receipt of more than 300l. per ann. But the *Age of Collecting*, like Burke's "*Age of Chivalry*,"—is gone!

The Catalogue is, upon the whole, well arranged; indeed it was occasionally submitted to the correction of a Gentleman, of all others one of the best calculated for the undertaking, and the most zealous to do justice to the memory of his departed friend. Trifling errors and mistakes it may have in no considerable degree—but the almost unprecedented extent of the collection, and its utility, from being *alphabetically arranged under distinct departments of literature*, renders it an indispensable book for the collector's library. Twelve copies only were struck off on *fine paper* in ROYAL OCTAVO.

An *Advertisement* is prefixed, which was written by the Gentleman above mentioned: The following is too interesting to be withheld from the reader.

"Mr. Reed had been a judicious collector more than forty years; and few days passed, in which he was free from illness, that did not witness, within that period, some curious addition to the literary history of his country. Of his ingenuity and judgment, the world has received abundant proof in his notes on the republished *Old Plays*, which Doddesley had first collected, as well as in those of Shakspeare: and the useful occupation of his time will be further exemplified, not only by these notices in printed books, but also by the contents of a few MSS. in the present collection. And, while he thus employed himself, he was at the same time never more happy than in encouraging the literary pursuits of others."



"To Mr. REED no man ever applied in vain for the information which he could give; and no man retired from an interview of this nature, without confessing himself, if not gratified by the immediate acquisition of the knowledge he required, at least improved by the uncommon erudition of the critic, and delighted with the frank and friendly temper of the man. He was, indeed, a most friendly man; endeared to all who knew him by his unassuming manners, his instructive conversation, and his honest heart. He was stern, and justly stern, only when he detected in others the violation of truth, and observed sophistry assuming the place of argument. With an independent spirit, he displayed also a truly modest and retired disposition: surrounded with books, and content with a very moderate income, to him, as Prospero says,

"his library

Was dukedom large enough."

Towards the conclusion of our account of this sale, we shall make some observations on this elegant and just tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Reed.

It is not our intention to give an account of the price for which each curious and rare book was sold;—but only of those articles, or sets of works, which are not only rare, but interesting.

l. s. d.

N <sup>o</sup> 1572. <i>Biographia Britannica</i> , 7 vol. enriched with many portraits, and additions in Mr. Reed's hand-writing, and by several letters and printed references	-	-	-	24	0	0
1779. <i>Blacke Booke</i> , 4to. Lond. 1604	-	-	-	4	4	0
1780. <i>Blacke Dog of Newgate</i> (the discovery of a London Monster called the) frontispiece, very scarce, 4to. 1612	-	-	-	7	12	0
1784. <i>Bryskett's</i> (Lord) <i>Discourse of Civil Life</i>	-	-	-	1	10	0

DE FOE'S Works; in Octavo.

1931. <i>Secret History of the White Staff</i> , 1714	-	-	-	-	-	-
1932. <i>Great Law of Subordination</i> , 1724	-	-	-	-	-	-
1933. <i>Memoirs of a Cavalier</i> , 1724	-	-	-	1	3	0
1935. <i>Use and Abuse of the Marriage Bed</i> , 1727	-	-	-	0	7	6
1936. <i>Political History of the Devil</i> , 1726	-	-	-	0	8	6
1937. <i>Life of Duncan Campbell</i> , 1720	-	-	-	0	6	0
1938. <i>Tour through Great Britain</i> , 3 vol. 1724	-	-	-	1	1	0
1939. <i>Plan of English Commerce</i> , 1730	-	-	-	0	2	6
1940. <i>Minutes of Negotiations</i> , 1717	-	-	-	0	2	0
1941. <i>Du Jure Duino</i> , 1706	-	-	-	0	7	6
1942. <i>Storm, or Collection of Casualties</i> , 1704	-	-	-	0	2	0
1943. <i>Consolidator</i> , 1705	-	-	-	0	5	0
1944. <i>Complete English Tradesman</i> , 2 vol.	-	-	-	0	3	6
1945. <i>Religious Courtship</i> , 1737	-	-	-	0	3	6
1946. <i>Essay on Projects</i> , 1697	-	-	-	0	2	6
1947. <i>History of Addresses</i> , 1709	-	-	-	0	2	6
1948. <i>Appeal to Honour and Justice, or Account of his Life, with MS. additions by Mr. Reed, very rare</i>	-	-	-	3	6	0
1949. <i>Life of; in a Dialogue between him, Robinson Crusoe, and his Man Friday</i>	-	-	-	0	4	6
1750. <i>Moll Flanders</i> , 1722	-	-	-	1	9	0
1951. <i>History of Roxana</i> , 1724	-	-	-	0	13	6
1952. <i>Colonel Jaque</i> , 1724	-	-	-	1	1	0
1953. <i>Robinson Crusoe, first edition</i> , 1719, imperfect. Serious Reflections in Life of do. 1720	-	-	-	-	-	-

THOS. DEKKER'S Pieces; in Quarto.

1953. <i>Knight's Conjuring done in earnest, and discovered in jest</i> , Printed by T. C.	-	-	-	4	5	0
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\* This was purchased for the new British Biography, to be edited by Mr. Malkin.

1984. Wonderful Yeaere, 1603, wherein is shewed the Picture of London, being sicke of the Plague, bl. lett. printed by T. Creede -	2	9	0
1985. Magnificent Entertainment given to King James, Queen Anne his Wife, and Henry Frederick the Prince, on the Day of his Passage from the Tower, through London, 1603, printed by T. C. 1604 -	2	7	0
1986. Seven deadly Sinnes of London, bl. 1606 -	2	3	0
1987. Newes from Hell, brought by the Divell's Carrier, 1606 -	6	0	0
1988. Oper se O, or a new Cryer of Lanthorne and Candle-Lights, 1612 -	3	11	0
1989. Rod for Run-awayes, with the Run-awayes Answer. Curious frontisp. 1625 -	7	10	0
1990. English Villanies seven severall times pressed to death by the Printers, bl. printed by M. Parsons, 1638 -	4	0	0

ROBERT GREENE'S<sup>a</sup> Pieces; in Quarto.

2172. Tullie's Love, 1628 -	2	2	0
2173. Ghost-haunting Conie-catchers, 1602 -	3	3	0
2174. Metamorphosis, 1617 -	2	12	6
2175. Farewell to Follie, 1617 -	1	1	0
2176. Arcadia or Menaphon, 1616 -	0	10	6
2177. Never too late—two imperfect copies			
2179. Pandesto, or Triumph of Time in the History of Dorastus and Facinia. Imperfect. 1609			
2180. Philomela, the Lady Fitzwalter's Nightingale. Not quite perfect. 1592 -	5	0	0
2181. Spanish Masquerade, 1589 -	3	14	0

THOMAS NASH'S<sup>t</sup> Pieces; in Quarto.

2438. Anatomie of Absurditie, 1589 -	6	6	0
2439. Pasquill and Murforio, 1589 -	3	10	0
2440. Pierce Penilesse, his Supplication to the Divell. Pr. by A. Jeffes, 1593 -	1	11	6
2441. The same. Pr. by N. Ling, 1595 -	1	6	0
2442. Have with you to Saffron-Waldon, or Gabriel Harrey's Hunt is up, 1596 -	5	12	0
2443. Wonderfull, strange, and miraculous Astrologicall Prognostication for 1594. Printed by T. Scarlet -	6	16	6
2444. Four Letters and certaine Sonnets, especially touching Robt. Greene. Pr. by John Wolfe -	11	0	0
2445. Pierce's Supererogation, or a new Prayse of the old Asse. Do. 1593 -	4	14	6
2446. New Letter of notable Contents. Do. -	2	2	0
2447. Returne of the Knight of the Poste from Hell. Printed for J. Werdot. 1606. -	5	7	6
2448. Christ's Teares over Iarusalem. Pr. by T. Thorpe, 1613 -	7	17	6

W. CAXTON.

W. DE WORDE.

\* In Mr. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*, vol. ii. 168 to 196. will be found the most amusing account of Greene and of his pieces (for the above are very few of them) that has yet been before the public.

† See the same work, vol. i. p. 260 to 274 for a similar amusing account of this writer's pieces.

(To be continued.)

[Jan.

1808.]

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MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Magazine, or the Farmer's Monthly Journal of Husbandry and Rural Affairs, embellished with descriptive plates. Conducted by W. Dickson, M. D. author of Practical Agriculture, and honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture; assisted by several eminent practical Farmers. N<sup>o</sup>. 5. 1s. 6d.

The Profitable Planter. By W. Pontey. A new edition, 8vo. 6s. boards.  
The Forest Pruner and Timber Owner's Assistant. By William Pontey, Nurseryman, Planter, and Pruner to the Duke of Bedford. A new edition. 8vo. 12s. boards.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on subjects relative to the Husbandry and Internal Improvement of the Country. Vol V. part 2, 4to. 10s. boards.

Practical Observations on Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, as a Manure. By Richard Parkinson. 12mo. 9s. sewed.

Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. selected from the Correspondence of the Bath and West of England Society, for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, &c. Vol. 11, 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

Britton's "ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN," Part XI. containing Six Engravings of HENRY the SEVENTH's CHAPEL at Westminster; representing an highly-finished *Ground Plan*; an *Elevation of the East End*; a *Turret and Buttress* restored; an enlarged View of the *Lower Window* at the East End; Ditto of the *Upper Window*, and the great *Brass Doors*.—In the next Part, which will be published on the first of April, the Author promises to finish the illustration with a copious History of this magnificent Chapel. In the three parts of this work which are devoted to that structure, will be comprised a complete Architectural and Picturesque Display, in Eighteen Prints, of this most elaborate and highly decorated specimen of English Ecclesiastical Architecture. The history of the building will be copious and particular, and will develop some curious documents.

ARCHITECTURE.

A Series of Designs for Villas and Country Houses; adapted with economy to the comforts and to the elegancies of modern life; with plans and explanations to each. To which is prefixed, an Essay on Modern Architectural Taste. By C. A. Busby, Architect. Royal 4to. 1l. 5s. boards.

A Collection of Designs for Modern Embellishments, suitable to Parlours, Dining and Drawing-rooms, Folding-doors, Chimney-pieces, Varandas, Frizes, &c. By C. A. Busby, Architect. Royal 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Architectural Reliques; or, the present State of the most celebrated Remains of ancient Architecture and Sculpture in Great Britain. Part I. containing eight Plates of Views and Detail, with a Historical Description of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, Glamorganshire. By George Cooper, Architect. Part I. imp. 4to. 12s. 6d. sewed.

ARTS, FINE.

A familiar Treatise on Perspective, designed for Ladies, and those who are unacquainted with the principles of Optics and Geometry; whereby, in a few days, sufficient of this useful science may be learned to enable any person, accustomed to the use of the pencil, to draw landscapes, and the simple objects of art, with perspective accuracy. By W. Daniel. 5s. half-bound.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

An Introduction to the Knowledge of Rare and Valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, including an Account of Polyglot Bibles; the best Greek, and Greek and Latin Editions of the Septuagint and New Testament; Vol. III. K the

the *Scriptores de Re Rustica*; Greek Romances, and Lexicons, and Grammars. By the Rev. T. Frognall Dibdin, F.S.A. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 18s. boards.

## BIOGRAPHY.

*Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Esq.* interspersed with Characters and Anecdotes of his Theatrical Contemporaries. The whole forming a History of the Stage, which includes a period of thirty-six years. By Thomas Davies. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 14s. boards.

*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan.* By David Irving. 8vo. 9s. boards.

## CLASSICS.

C. Crispi Sallustii quæ supersunt opera : cura Joannis Hunter, LL.D. 12mo. 6s.

## DRAMA.

*Time's a Tell-Tale*, a Comedy, in Five Acts, as performed, with universal applause, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. By Henry Siddons. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

*Ella Rosenberg*, a Melo-drama, in Two Acts, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, with unbounded applause. By James Kenney. 8vo. 2s.

*The Test of Guilt; or Traits of ancient Superstition: a Tale.* By Joseph Strutt. 4to. 16s. boards.

Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners, with Dissertations on the Clowns and Fools of Shakspeare; on the Collection of Popular Tales, entitled, *Gesta Romanorum*; and on the English Morris Dance. By Francis Douce. In 2 vols. medium 8vo. price 1l. 11s. 6d. in boards.

## EDUCATION.

A new Method of learning with facility the Greek Tongue; from the French of the Messieurs de Port Royal. By Thomas Nugent, LL.D. A new edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

*Abrégé de L'Histoire d'Angleterre; traduite de la treizième édition du Doct. Goldsmith.* 12mo. 6s. 6d. sheep.

*Collectanea Oratoria*; or, the Academic Orator; consisting of a diversity of Oratorical Selections, appertaining to every class of public Orations, appositely arranged, and calculated for the use of Schools and Academies. To which is prefixed, a Dissertation on Oratorical Pronunciation, or action, mostly abstracted from Professor Ward's System of Oratory. By J. H. Rice, 12mo. 5s. bound.

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		Wind	Pressure		Temp.		Evap.	Rain, &c
			max.	min.	max.	min.		
	Nov. 1		29.90	29.66	55°	43°		
a.	2	SW	29.66	20.20	53	39		
	3	SW	29.30	29.21	47	37	.36	.17
	4	W	29.56	29.30	49	33	.17	
b.	5	SW	29.43	29.31	52	36	7	
	6	W	29.48	29.20	49	41	.13	.47
1st. Q.	7	SW	29.26	29.14	50	41	9	.34
	8		29.35	29.16	46	32		
	9		29.47	29.35	44	33		
	10		29.40	29.01	47	33		
c.	11	NW	29.81	29.03	42	28	.28	.61
c.	12	NW	30.01	29.81	37	29	4	
	13	NW	30.04	29.99	37	31	1	4
d.	14	N	30.03	29.98	41	30	2	1
Full M.	15	NE	29.98	29.90	44	35	.11	
	16	NE	29.91	29.90	43	39	8	6
	17	Var.	29.90	29.60	43	37		
	18	Var.	29.60	29.44	40	30	4	
e.	19	Var.	29.44	28.69	45	32		.49
f.	20	SW	29.32	28.68	41	30	.19	
	21	SW	29.54	29.32	37	25		
L. Q.	g.	E	29.54	29.17	45	30	5	.48
	23	S	29.19	29.06	48	31	4	.16
	24	SW	29.42	29.19	37	32		
	25	W	29.48	29.42	42	29	.11	
	26	W	29.61	29.48	38	27	1	
	27	NW	29.82	29.61	33	22		
	28	NW	29.82	29.65	31	23	5	
			29.58	29.37	43.42	32.42	1.85.	In.
			M. 29.47	M. 37.92	In.		2.83	

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

REMARKS.



## REMARKS.

a. A very stormy night. About 3 A.M. a sudden violent gust, with hail, after which the wind fell.

b. Hoar frost.

c. c. A little snow. The water in the evaporation-gauge having been frozen, a small quantity of salt was now introduced to prevent its forming a solid mass.

d. Misty A.M.

e. Snow, in considerable quantity, for the season; which was dissolved by rain in the course of the day.

f. A smart shower of hail, followed by heavy rain, A.M.; fair P.M.; wind very high the whole day.

g. The earth much hardened by the frost, though the depression of temperature was not considerable. This is to be ascribed to the previous cooling it received from the melted snow.

## RESULTS.

Mean height of Barometer - 29.47 In.

Temperature - 37.92°

Evaporation - 1.85 In.

Rain, &c. - 2.83 In.

The Barometer has ranged for the most part below the mean, though the middle of the month is distinguished by a pretty bold curve in elevation. The fore part of the period was almost constantly windy; the latter very cold, with hoar frosts; the greatest depression of temperature being after sun-rise.

Plaistow, 6th of 12th mo. 1807.

L. H.

## RESULTS FOR OCTOBER.

Mean Pressure Barom. 29.65°—Highest 30.15—Lowest 28.90—Range 1.25

Mean Temperature - 53°.85°—Highest 66°—Lowest 42°—Range 24°

Dew-Point - - - - - Highest 58°—Lowest 41°—Range 17°

Rain this Month, 2,375 Inches.—Total this Year, 26,330 Inches.

## RESULTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Wind variable.

Mean Pressure Barom. 29.46.—Highest 30.15—Lowest 28.50.—Range 1.65.

Mean Temperature - 38.20°—Highest 52°—Lowest 19°—Range 33°.

Dew-Point - - - - - Highest 46°—Lowest 30°—Range 16°.

Rain this month, 4,695 inches.—Total this year, 31,025.

THOS. HANSON.

Manchester Lying-in Hospital, Dec. 3, 1807.

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In our last number such particulars were mentioned of Professor Davy's remarkable discovery as could be collected in the short interval between the time we heard of it and that of sending the *Athenæum* to press. Since that time we have learned the following more exact account of the process by which Mr. Davy effected the reduction of Potash and Soda, as communicated by him to the Royal Society in the Bakerian lecture.

Mr. Davy in the last Bakerian lecture, suggested the probability that other bodies, not then enumerated, might be decomposed, or exhibited in more simple forms, by electricity, particularly that excited by the galvanic apparatus. Since that time by means of several very powerful Galvanic troughs, consisting of 100 pairs of plates six inches square, and 150 pairs four inches square, he has succeeded in decomposing Potash and Soda. This was effected by placing the Alkali moistened on a plate of Platina, and exposing it to the galvanic circle; when Oxygen was disengaged and the primitive base of the Alkali left on the plate, in form and appearance much resembling small globules of Mercury, and of an highly inflammable nature. These globules are lighter than any fluid, as they swim in distilled naphtha. The base of Potash is of a specific gravity as six, that of Water being ten. At the freezing point these globules are hard and brittle, and when broken and examined with a microscope they present a number of facettes with the appearance of crystallization; at 40°. of Farenheit they are soft, and can scarcely be distinguished from globules of quicksilver: at 60° they are fluid, and at 100°. Volatile. When exposed to the Atmosphere they rapidly imbibe oxygen, and reassume their alkaline character. In distilled Naphtha they may be kept four or five days; but if exposed either to the Atmosphere or to oxygen gas, they almost instantly become incrustated with a coat of regenerated alkali: this incrustation can be removed, and the reduced globule will remain in Naphtha, or separated from all contact with oxygen, as before: the Naphtha forms a thin film round the globule and excludes the contact of oxygen.

One part of the base of Alkali and two of Mercury, estimated by bulk, (or about 1 part of the base to 48 of mercury by weight,) formed an Amalgam, which when applied in the circle of a Galvanic battery, (which produced an intense heat,) to iron, silver, gold, or platina immediately dissolved these, and converted them into oxides, in which process alkali was regenerated. Glass as well as all metallic bodies was also dissolved by the application of this substance; the base of alkali seizing the oxygen of Manganese, and of Minium, potash was regenerated. One of these globules placed on a piece of ice dissolved it, and burnt with a bright flame giving out an intense heat. Potash was found in the product of the dissolved ice. Nearly the same effects followed when a globule was thrown into water; in both cases a great quantity of Hydrogen Gas was rapidly liberated.

The specific gravity of the base of Soda is as seven, that of water being ten; it is fixed in a temperature of 150°, and fluid 180°.

The specific gravity of the Amalgam was found by means of a mixture of oil of Sassafras with distilled Naphtha, in which a globule remained either buoyant at top or quiescent at bottom, in a fluid weighing as nine, water being ten.

Mr. Davy tried its effects on the phosphats, phosphurets, and the greater part of the salts of the first and second degree of oxydisement, all which it decomposed, seizing their oxygen, and reassuming its alkaline qualities.

From the medium of a number of analytical, and of nine synthetical experiments, it appeared that 100 parts of Potash contain 15 oxygen, and 85 of inflammable

flammable base; and that the same quantity of Soda contains 20 Oxygen and 80 base.

Mr. Davy tried a great number of complex experiments on Volatile alkali in which he was assisted by Messrs. Pepys and Allen; by these he ascertained, that oxygen is also an essential ingredient in Ammonia, 100 parts of it containing 21 of Oxygen: but this result depended too much on eudiometrical calculation to be received as an established fact.

The earths of Barytes and Strontites were likewise examined, as being most analogous to the alkalis, and both yielded considerable quantities of oxygen. Mr. Davy related also some miscellaneous experiments on the muriatic and fluoric acids, which completely refutes the strange opinion held by some, that they did not contain oxygen, as these experiments proved in the most satisfactory manner that oxygen is one of their constituent principles.

Mr. Davy concluded his lecture by remarking the impropriety of limiting the term oxygen to a specific character as opposed to that of Alkali; and observed the necessity of improving the nomenclature in consequence of the new facts discovered, and the influence of the metallic base of Alkali on other bodies; and suggested the importance and extent of the new field these facts opened to geology, as likely to lead to numerous discoveries relative to the formation of various stones, strata, and mountains.

One of the facts, above related, seems so contradictory to the rest as almost to induce us to suspect some mistake in the account from which it has been extracted. That the Alkaline metal should, from its great attraction for oxygen, speedily deprive minium and manganese of it, is what was to be expected; but that it should also speedily convert gold, silver, and platina, into oxides, after immediately dissolving them, in its state of Amalgam with mercury, is very unaccountable and in no wise consistent with the property mentioned.

What is mentioned of Barytes and Strontites, corroborates our conjectures in the former number, relative to the simple earths in general and Barytes in particular.

It appears, however, on farther consideration, that this discovery somewhat militates against the opinion of Berthollet and of the other French chemists, that Lime was the basis of Potash, and Magnesia that of Soda; for if this were so, on the reoxidation of the metallic base of Potash, we should expect to see Lime produced instead of Potash; and Magnesia instead of Soda, on its base being submitted to the same process.

It may, however, be discovered that other gases may be united to metallic bases, as well as oxygen, and that it is the azote which Berthollet declares to be united to the lime in Potash, which occasions the difference stated; and that the azote both facilitates the reduction of the metallic base, and adheres so strongly to it, that it cannot be separated in its transmutations; there is some analogical reason for the above conjecture, from what takes place in the conversion of iron into steel by cementation, wherein carbon, or charcoal in a gaseous state, becomes united to the iron, and forms a metal differing from iron in many respects; and though the carbon can be easily separated from the iron, yet, that the azote should, on the contrary, resist separation from its base, is in no respect against this opinion, as the degrees of adherence, of different substances to each other, is much oftener various than similar.

The discovery opens a vast field in metallurgy, and the improvement of the useful arts; the strong attraction of the metallic base of Alkali for oxygen may assist much in the reduction of refractory semi-metals; and regulus of nickle, manganese, and of other similar substances will, perhaps, be procured in future without the difficulty before experienced.

The minds of all philosophical men will be employed in conjectures of the extent of the field this discovery opens; but it may not be amiss to repress too sanguine hopes on the matter by the recollection of disappointments on former similar occasions. Men of great chemical knowledge, of our acquaintance, are inclined to suppose that not only the substances analogous to the Alkalis are of a metallic nature, but that sulphur, phosphorus, and carbone, are also metallic compounds not saturated with oxygen, and that even hydrogen and azote are metallic substances in a gaseous state; the latter opinion of these

in particular appears to us rather chimerical, but this may arise from our want of sufficient experience of the nature of these substances.

Among all the good that may be expected from the discovery, directly and indirectly, it is to be regretted that some evil will arise. There can be little doubt that it will again revive alchemical pursuits, and that their seducing nature will again involve many in the calamities they have so often occasioned in old times.

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*Pall-Mall illuminated by Coal Gas Lights.*

The experiment so long announced by Mr. Winsor, (who has publicly exhibited the Coal Gas Lights for a long period) of lighting a street by the same mode in which his theatre was illuminated, has been at length tried in Pall-Mall.

In this street thirteen hollow lamp posts of iron are erected at various distances, of from about twenty-four to thirty paces, from each other, each supporting three glass globes. In every globe three small jets of flame arise from the same number of apertures in a pipe, that communicates with the hollow of the lamp post; and an horizontal pipe laid beneath the pavement, conveys the Coal-Gas to the hollow lamp posts, for the supply of the flame. The whole is very neatly executed, and the disposition of the branches, that support the globes, has an elegant appearance. The light given out is not so great as we expected from the effect of the experiment made last July by another person, in lighting part of Golden Lane and Beech Street by Coal-Gas, mentioned in our eighth number, p. 187, but this was probably caused by the much greater width of Pall-Mall, which would of course require much more light to produce an equal effect. The lamps as yet erected are on the south side of Pall-Mall and extend in one direction from the Coal-Gas Patent Office, nearly opposite the first street leading to St. James's-Square, to the corner facing St. James's-Street.

The extent of the extreme distance which the Gas has been conveyed from the furnace, exceeds that of the Golden-Lane experiment by about 300 feet. This adds very little to what was before ascertained by the Golden-Lane experiment, on this point; but it is to be hoped that ere long it will be fully determined what is the greatest distance to which the Gas can be conveyed from a furnace with good effect, since on this circumstance depends entirely the possibility of profit from the speculation, as before explained in our first volume, p. 187.

There can be no doubt, however, from what has been done already, but that at least the whole of Pall-Mall at both sides might be lighted by the Gas produced by one furnace; but whether this would be a sufficient extent to give any profit, from the reduction of the oil lamps, must be the result of future calculation; which, however, will be rather difficult to make, as from the air of mystery assumed by Mr. Winsor, it will be hard to determine the expence of producing the Coal-Gas necessary, though that of the oil lamps can be easily ascertained. On this subject we see as yet no reason to recede from the opinion given in our second number, and are much inclined to think that the illuminations of Pall-Mall are intended for the same purpose as those made at Paris, after a signal defeat, as facetiously stated in the old farce of Fontainebleau, "namely, to keep the people in the dark."

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*Implements for destroying Thistles.*

In Essex a very useful implement is employed for destroying Thistles, the universal adoption of which, would much benefit the agriculture of this country. It was invented about ten years ago by a farmer in the same county; in a few years after it was adopted by others, from the great advantage it was observed to afford to the inventor; and every year since its use has rapidly increased, as it became better known.

The object in view in the construction of the Implement is by the draft of horses as to force an horizontal cutting instrument of iron through the soil, at a short distance

distance beneath the surface, in such a manner as to cut the roots of the thistles completely across; which entirely destroys them, as they are tap rooted plants, and derive little or no nourishments from horizontal roots.

The cutting instrument is about three feet and an half long, is 5 inches broad, and about an inch thick at the back, and sharp at front; it has strong uprights of iron rising from each end of it, which connect it to the frame by which it is drawn, by passing through square perforations formed in it to admit them, in which they are fastened tightly by wedges. This cutter dips forward in an angle of about ten degrees to give it a tendency to sink a little in the soil; the wooden frame, to which it is attached, consists of a straight beam sloping a little upwards from the horizon, to the lower extremity of which two cheeks are bolted that diverge from each other at their ends about four feet and an half; the holes for receiving the upright stems of the cutter, are made in these cheeks near their lower ends. The upper end of the straight beam rests on an axle, that passes through two light wheels; the pin that connects the beam to the axle is moveable, and a number of vertical holes are made for it along the beam, that by altering its place the angle of inclination of the beam may be changed as required, and the cutter thereby receive the proper dip to enable it to penetrate the soil as it should do. The wheels employed are generally those before used for coaches, which are bought cheap; they are fully strong enough for the purpose intended, as they are not subject to any heavy pressure; the whole cost of the implement by this mode of management does not exceed three guineas.

Two handles extend backward from the cheeks, rising a little upwards at their ends; by which the implement is guided, and the cutter raised out of the ground at the end of each furrow, when it is to be turned about to work in a contrary direction to its former course. A seat for the driver is supported above the cheeks, by four strong stems of wood, which rise from it for this purpose; this he may make use of at all times except when turning round the implement, and his weight serves to force down the cutter.

In Essex the ground is ploughed into narrow ridges of four furrows; the breadth of the implement is calculated to cut beneath one of these ridges at a time; two horses are sufficient to draw it in general, and they are harnessed to draw abreast, so that they may walk in the furrows between the ridges: they with ease draw it through three acres in a day; and on some occasions five acres have been gone over in the same time, when the thistles were not very abundant, or were of a young growth.

This implement effectually extirpates thistles, and all other taprooted plants, and is of great utility in eradicating those weeds also whose roots *only* extend to the depth of four or five inches. It is thought by some persons of judgment that it might be used to good purpose for cutting down a bean crop, if first prepared by clearing the furrows between the ridges, from the bean stalks, so as to admit the horses to walk along them; and that it would also serve extremely well for cutting peas and for taking up turnips, and rape, intended to be carried to the homestead, or to be cut previous to giving them to sheep.

It may also serve very well for an instrument for pairing the surface of land, preparatory to the operation of burning, in such general use in Devonshire and many other places; but for this purpose the cutter should be made much shorter, or else be divided into two or more separate parts.

The implement might be simplified, by substituting, for the two wheels and axle directed, a single wheel adapted so as to have its distance from the beam increased or diminished at pleasure, in the manner used very commonly for ploughs; the seat for the driver might also be omitted; it is imagined by some that it would be better to fix the cutter obliquely to the furrow, or to have it bent into an angle so as to form two oblique edges, to be placed with the point forwards, and this idea is probably correct.

*Improvement of Ear Trumpets suggested by J. Gough, Esq.*

*Phil. Jour. No. 79.*

Mr. Gough has tried several experiments on ear trumpets, which are very deserving of notice: the first experiments were made with a view to determine



termine the degree in which hearing was assisted, by the vibrations excited in the metallic shell of the trumpet, and conveyed by it to the orifice of the auditory duct. The result of these experiments was, that absolute contact of the thing producing the sound with the apparatus for the ear, was necessary, in order that the latter should produce its effects. The ticking of a watch, the scratching of a pin, or even that of a twisted piece of paper was conveyed well by the instrument, when in contact with it; every other avenue for sound being carefully prevented; but the sound was no longer heard when the watch was moved the smallest distance from the instrument; or when the other noises were made in similar circumstances. Mr. Gough thinks that deaf people might acquire some idea of the musical scale, by holding a stick between their teeth, one end of which should be applied to an harpsichord; but that little other assistance can be derived to them from the vibrations of solid bodies.

From other experiments Mr. Gough has ascertained, that the manner in which an ear trumpet performs its office, is by condensing the pulses of the vibrating air, which fall into its cavity, and thereby discharging them with greater effect into the auditory ducts; he therefore thinks that our attention should be turned in future to the probable means of encreasing the condensing power of the instrument, in order to mitigate the inconvenience of deafness.

Mr. Gough mentions that the defects of conical ear trumpets arise from most of the pulses being reflected outwards from the conical sides of the mouth of the tube, so that very few of them are transmitted to the ear through the opposite extremity: This circumstance suggested to him the probability that a trumpet covered with a fine membrane, would assist hearing more than an open one; he tried two or three experiments of tubes, and vessels of other forms, covered with wet bladders, which contracting in drying, thereby acquired a considerable degree of tension: and he found so much assistance from them, as to induce him to strongly recommend to the partially deaf the use of instruments formed on this principle. He thinks that they alone are competent to try experiments for their own relief, in this or in other methods; as persons who possess the sense of hearing in perfection find great difficulty in conducting enquiries of this nature. The instrument of this kind which Mr. Gough proposes, at a rough view of the subject, is to consist of a round box or funnel, furnished with an ear pipe, and having its mouth, or widest aperture covered with a thin membrane, stretched with an uniform force in every direction, like the vellum of a military drum. The pulses which fall from the atmosphere on this membrane will be immediately transmitted by it to the air confined in the box, and their escape from this cavity must evidently be through the ear tube, because the covering of the mouth of the instrument, will not permit them to return by that aperture.

Mr. Gough justly complains that the improvement of ear trumpets has been undeservedly neglected by Philosophers; for few have attended to it since the time of the learned Athanasius Kircher, who mentions several curious experiments, made on this subject, in his *Phonurgia*, which well deserve the attention of those who wish to investigate the matter farther. A strong argument may be added to those given by Mr. Gough in favour of his proposed acoustic instrument, from the mechanism of the ear itself; which has its orifice covered with a membrane similar to that suggested by him; and although it has other obvious uses, yet they by no means prevent its having one similar to that of the membrane of the proposed ear trumpet. A minute knowledge of the mechanism of the internal ear, would probably afford hints for the farther improvement of acoustic instruments; which deserve the attention of ingenious men, not merely for the relief they may afford to the partially deaf, but also for the assistance they may give in conveying orders, or intelligence, to a great distance when used in combination with speaking trumpets: by which the naval service particularly might be much benefited.

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Errata in No. 12, —P, 637, line 17, for Thouvenet, read Thouvenel; and line 39, for continuation, read combination.

## OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

## MR. JOHN WALKER.

On the first of August last died, in Tottenham Court Road, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. JOHN WALKER, Author of the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, and several other works of acknowledged excellence; who deservedly possessed the highest celebrity as a Professor of Elocution, and whose writings have conducted, more than those of any preceding or contemporary author, to facilitate the acquirement of the art he professed, and to establish a standard of correctness for English pronunciation. Of his merits as a contributor to literature and to education, the public are enabled to judge from the vouchers he has left them; but as a member of society he had merits of a higher kind, which those alone can duly estimate who had the pleasure and advantage to be ranked among his friends.

He was born on the 18th of March, 1732, at Colney Hatch, a hamlet on the eastern side of Finchley Common, and in the parish of Friern Barnet. Of his father, who died while he was a child, little is known. His mother came from Nottingham, and was sister to the Rev. James Morley, a respectable dissenting minister, at Painswick, in the county of Gloucester. Not being left in affluent circumstances, she could only bestow upon her son a common Grammar-school education: nor was he allowed to reap all the advantage which this might have afforded; for he had made but a small progress in the Latin classics, and had scarcely begun Greek, when he was taken from school to be instructed in some trade, by which he might be enabled to gain his future subsistence. Several were tried, but none of them suited his taste; for the education he had received, imperfect as it was, had tinctured his mind with a disposition to letters that created a repugnance to the practice of any mechanical art. At the death of his mother, which happened when he was about seventeen, he was left to pursue his inclination; and feeling within himself that power of speaking which he afterwards employed to so much advantage, he was induced to become a candidate for theatrical fame. He accordingly repaired to the usual nursery for actors, the provincial theatres, at several of which he was successively engaged, and soon found reason to believe that he had not mistaken his talent. His last engagement, previous to his appearance in London, was with Mr. Ward, the manager of the Gloucester company, whose daughter was mother to the celebrated Mrs. Siddons and Mr. Kemble. Having attained such a degree of proficiency as excited a very natural ambition to present himself before a London audience, he applied for an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre, then under the management of Mr. Garrick, which he readily obtained. Here an inferior cast of characters was at first allotted to him: but in the performance of a very trifling part, that of the Distressed Poet, in the farce of the Author, he discovered abilities that attracted the notice of Mr. Garrick, who was induced to advance his salary, and bring him forward in the Theatre; and from that time he usually filled the second parts in tragedy, and those of a grave sententious cast in comedy.

In May, 1758, he married Miss Myners, a comic actress belonging to the same Theatre, who was afterwards celebrated at the other house for her performance of Deborah Woodcock, in the comic opera of Love in a Village, of which character she was the original representative. She was also much admired in the Old Maid, Mrs. Heidelberg, and other characters of a similar cast. Immediately after his marriage he was induced by the advantageous offers of Barry and Woodward, to form part of the company that was engaged by them for the opening of Crow-Street Theatre, in Dublin; and in this engagement Mrs. Walker also was included. He was here advanced to a higher rank in the profession, and upon the desertion of Mossop to Smock-Alley, he succeeded to many of that great actor's characters.—During the term for which he was engaged in Dublin, he constantly performed in the  
summer

summer months at Bristol, where he had formed friendships with some of its most respectable inhabitants. At the expiration of his articles with Barry and Woodward, in June, 1762, he returned to London, and shortly after, both he and Mrs. Walker were engaged by Mr. Beard at Covent Garden Theatre, where he supplied the place of Mr. Sparks, and performed several capital characters, among which his Cato and his Brutus, have been spoken of by competent judges, in terms of very high commendation. He was also considered as particularly excellent in the character of Downright, in *Every Man in his Humour*. But it is generally admitted by the remaining few who remember him on the stage, and he was equally ready to admit it himself, that his merit was confined, and that though a judicious and correct, he was far from a perfect actor. His gesture was ungraceful, and what is more remarkable, his enunciation was monotonous. That skill in the modulation of the voice which he possessed in so high a degree when a teacher of elocution, he has often been heard to say was all acquired after he had ceased to be an actor.

During the period of his theatrical career, the stage was not the only field on which he exercised his rhetorical talent. From the time of his leaving school, he had employed all his leisure hours in the cultivation of his mind. He had not only endeavoured to supply the deficiency of his education by improving the little knowledge he had acquired of Latin and Greek, but had carried his researches in philosophy and literature to a very considerable extent. Desirous of displaying his reading, and prone to enter the lists with those whom he regarded as the advocates of error, he was led to become a disputant at the Robin Hood, a celebrated debating society of that day, where he always received great applause, and was equally admired both as an eloquent speaker, and as a close and ingenious reasoner. He attributed much of his success as a teacher to the improvement which his mental and oratorical powers had derived from the habit of speaking at this famous practical school of eloquence.

He continued at Covent Garden Theatre till the disposal of the patent, in 1767, to Messrs. Harris, Rutherford, Powell, and Colman; when not being included in the new arrangements, he repaired once more to Dublin; but the theatre in that capital was then in so bad a state that he continued there only one year. He now began to think of adopting a mode of life that should be more suited to his philosophical and literary turn; and after playing during the summer at his old resort, Bristol, in the latter end of the year 1768, he finally quitted the stage.

In January following, he engaged in forming a school at Kensington Gravel Pits, in conjunction with the Rev. James Usher, a Roman Catholic clergyman, author of an ingenious and admired treatise, entitled, *Clio, or a Dissertation on Taste, of an Introduction to the Theory of the Mind*, and of some Essays under the title of the *Freethinker*. The school succeeded; but in consequence of some disagreement with his partner, he quitted it at the expiration of two years, and again found himself under the necessity of seeking a new profession.

Having passed so many years of his life as a public speaker, and having since been occupied in the education of youth, he considered himself as not wholly unqualified for giving lessons in elocution: an employment in which it was reasonable to conclude that the estimation in which he had been held as an actor would prove an introduction to pupils. He therefore without much hesitation, determined upon the experiment. He plainly saw that those professors who had gone before him, however skilled in the practice of the art, were unacquainted with its principles; and he resolved, if possible, to excel them. The monotony which was observable in his enunciation on the stage arose, not from any imperfection in his ear, which was delicately correct, but from his not having paid sufficient attention to the nature and management of the voice. By the assiduity of his endeavours to arrive at excellence, he overcame this defect, and not only acquired a consummate degree of practical skill, but obtained such a theoretical insight into the sources, variety, melody, and correctness in speech, as enabled him to convey instructions in a more scientific, definite,

nite, and intelligible mode than had yet been adopted. His superiority as a teacher soon became manifest. Young men, distinguished both by rank and talent, eagerly availed themselves of his tuition to qualify them for the senate and the bar; and he shortly found himself in such request as to have more applications for instruction than he could possibly comply with. His reputation daily increased, and the acquisition of a competence might be deemed secure.

From his early years he had been attached to the study of the *belles lettres*, and had devoted a considerable portion of the time that he could spare from his avocations at the theatre to inquiries into the structure of language, and the *rationale* of grammar. These inquiries he had pursued to a much greater extent since his retirement from the stage; and the profession in which he was now engaged, more especially directed his attention to the orthoepy of the English Language, of which he endeavoured, by tracing it to its principles, to form a consistent and analogical theory. The unwearied attention he bestowed upon the subject, enabled him to accomplish this end, and to demonstrate the errors, inconsistencies, and affectations which had crept into pronunciation, and which had been propagated, rather than corrected, by many of those who had hitherto professed to teach it. He therefore resolved to make the public participators in the result of his researches, and in the year 1772, he published, by way of prospectus, a quarto pamphlet entitled, *A General Idea of a Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language*, a work which, though an imperfect attempt had been made by Dr. Kenrick, in his *Rhetorical Dictionary*, might yet be considered as a *desideratum*.—He proposed to print it by subscription, and in the prosecution of this object, he received very material assistance from Mr. Garrick, who was always a zealous promoter of the cause of literature, and who, by his active endeavours to procure him subscribers, took occasion to manifest that friendship which he continued to him without abatement to the day of his own death. But his name was as yet unknown in the literary world; and his subscriptions not amounting to such a sum as would warrant his engaging in the expence of printing a work on so extensive a scale as he had proposed in his prospectus, he abandoned his design, and shortly after projected an English Dictionary on a smaller scale, and on a plan not hitherto attempted, in which the words should be arranged according to their terminations; a mode of arrangement, which, though not calculated for general use, possesses many peculiar advantages; and it were much to be wished that there were a Dictionary of every language, constructed upon a similar plan. This work he published in the year 1775, under the title of *A Dictionary of the English Language, answering at once the purposes of Rhyming, Spelling, and Pronouncing*, accompanied with some useful aphorisms on pronunciation; and he prefixed a handsome dedication to Mr. Garrick. It has since been republished under the title of *A Rhyming Dictionary*.

In the same year he visited Scotland, for the purpose of reading Lectures on Elocution at Edinburgh, where he had introductions to most of the *literati*, and where he not only met with great success, but received many polite and friendly attentions, which were repeated upon a second visit to that country. He ever after retained a marked partiality for the Scottish nation; not more for the civilities and hospitalities that he had personally experienced, than for the clearness of intellect, the spirit of inquiry, and the propriety of conduct, which he observed so generally to prevail among them: nor would he ever hear any illiberal reflections cast upon them by those who allow themselves to be tainted by national prejudice, without warmly expressing his dissent. From Scotland he proceeded to Dublin, where he had already formed so many respectable connexions, and was so much esteemed, that the success which attended his Lectures might readily have been anticipated. He afterwards read them at Oxford, and with so much effect that he received a subsequent invitation from the Heads of several Colleges to give private lectures in that University: an invitation which he accepted, and on this occasion he was warmly recommended to some of the higher graduates by Dr. Johnson, to whom he had been introduced by his friend Mr. Garrick, and who respected his literary talents as much as he esteemed his moral worth.

In the year 1781, he produced his *Elements of Elocution*; a work which has the unquestionable merit of having been the first practical treatise that had yet been composed on the art of speaking, in which its principles are at once unfolded, simplified and methodized into a system. By analyzing the speaking tones of the voice, and ascertaining the precise mode in which they operate to effect their various impressions on the mind of the hearer, he has introduced order and perspicuity into that which before was indistinct and unintelligible. Preceding writers had laid down rules for recitation, which the learner might implicitly follow, and yet totally pervert the passage recited from the sense which the author intended to convey, and to the expression of which the instructor vainly imagined that his rules would infallibly guide him. That these authors should have been incapable of framing any written instructions but such as were too indefinite to be adequate to their object, is not extraordinary; for they had as yet obtained but an obscure and imperfect insight into the theory of the voice. They had not made that discovery which was reserved for Mr. Walker, and by means of which he attained the decided superiority he possessed over his predecessors and competitors, of the radical distinction of its tones into two inflexions, the *rising* and the *falling*. Without adverting to this distinction, it is impossible to construct any rules that will not be liable to misapprehension; for it is upon the due management and application of these inflexions, in their simple and in their compound state, that both euphony and correctness depend. For this discovery, of the value and merit of which the public did not for some time appear to be sufficiently aware, he wished to have obtained some honorary notice from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, in the Adelpi; but it was not considered as coming exactly within the objects of that institution. The nature and operation of the inflexions are minutely and intelligibly explained, and their various applications illustrated by numerous examples, in the *Elements of Elocution*; in which he has clearly demonstrated, to every correct ear, not only the truth of his system, but the facility it affords of effecting that improvement in reading and speaking by written rules, which, without it, could only be effectually communicable by oral instruction. Skill in Elocution not being requisite to so large a portion of the community as correctness in pronunciation, the merits of this work have not been so fully appreciated as those of his celebrated Pronouncing Dictionary; though perhaps the inventive powers that appear in the one, entitle it to at least equal praise with the knowledge, industry, and acuteness that are conspicuous in the other.

In the year 1783, he published a pamphlet called *Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading*, consisting of a number of observations that had suggested themselves to him in the course of teaching; thrown together, as the title imports, rather in a detached, than a systematic form. The most useful parts of this pamphlet he afterwards introduced into his *Rhetorical Grammar*, which he published in 1785, and which, like his *Elements*, is a complete practical system of elocution, but descending to more minute particulars, and formed into a course of progressive lessons, with a view to its utility in teaching the junior classes in schools; for whom the other work was not so well calculated as for pupils of more advanced years. This book has obtained a very general reception in our seminaries. In 1786, he formed a compilation, which he entitled *English Classics, Abridged*; consisting merely of extracts from Addison, Pope, and Milton, for the use of both sexes at school. In 1787, he published a pamphlet called *The melody of speaking Delineated*; for the purpose of still farther extending and illustrating his system of the inflexions laid down in his *Elements of Elocution*; to which it might be considered as a supplement, and with which the substance of it has been incorporated in a new edition. In 1788, he published his *Academic Speaker*; which is a selection of parliamentary debates, and extracts from the best authors, both in prose and verse, intended as exercises for improvement in elocution, and which would have little to distinguish it from the many other compilations that have been formed for the same purpose, had he not prefixed to it *Elements of Gesture*; consisting of plain and easy directions for avoiding those awkward postures usually observable in boys, when reciting: which directions, to make them more completely intelligible, he has illustrated with Copper-plates. The novelty and utility of this idea gave the book a very extensive sale. The same idea has since



since been taken up, and pursued upon a more extensive scale, by the Rev. Gilbert Austin, in his *Chironomia*, and by Mr. Henry Siddons, in his *Practical Illustrations of Rhetorical Gesture*.

The success which had hitherto attended his literary labours, prompted him to farther efforts. He could not but regret that notwithstanding the Pronouncing Dictionary of Mr. Sheridan, which had now appeared, approached much nearer to excellence than any preceding work of a similar kind, the public were still unprovided with any guide to the pronunciation of their native tongue, but such as from their imperfections and inaccuracies were calculated in many instances to mislead; and conscious of his ability to present them with one that should be more adequate to its end, he was tempted to resume his original design. But the credit which Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary had obtained made him hesitate at competition. At length however the persuasions and encouragements of his friends prevailed upon him to engage in the undertaking; and after incessant labour, during hours chiefly borrowed from his rest, for he could spare but few from his profession, in the year 1791, he gave to the world his *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language*: in which he has displayed such a profound and comprehensive knowledge of its analogies, and of the principles upon which a correct pronunciation is founded, that he may be said to have finally settled all doubts and difficulties on the subject. The approbation and esteem that are due to the merits of such a work have not been withheld by the public. Its reputation is fixed, and it will ever be looked up to as the statute book of English orthoepy.

Among books of general utility, there were few of which the want was more sensibly felt by a very numerous class of society than a guide to the pronunciation of those Greek and Latin proper names, which they so frequently meet with in the course of their reading. The classical scholar has but rarely occasion to recur to a book of this kind, and when he has, Labbe's *Indices* will generally be found a sufficient guide: but by those who are unacquainted with Latin, that book can be made no use of. Mr. Walker therefore conceived the design of framing an Index of such names of this description as are of most frequent occurrence, and annexing it, by way of Appendix, to a future edition of his Dictionary. But upon farther consideration, he determined to make its utility complete by extending it to greater length, and forming it into a separate work, which he published in 1798, under the title of *A Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*; in which he has invariably resorted to the best authorities, and has executed his task in such a way as fully to meet the wishes of the public. He has annexed some Observations on the Greek accents, in which he has endeavoured to throw some light on that obscure subject. To this work, as well as to the new edition of his *Elements of Elocution*, there is a portrait of him prefixed, engraved by Heath, from an original picture by Barry the miniature painter, which is a most exact and characteristic likeness.—There is a picture of him in the possession of a friend, painted in oil, by Ashby, in which the resemblance is equally striking.

There yet remained a *desideratum* among books calculated to assist education which no person had yet attempted to supply, though the necessity for it was so obvious. The want of a book of themes, to initiate youth into composition, by teaching them to arrange their thoughts, had been felt by every preceptor in the kingdom.—Mr. Walker himself, who did not always confine his instructions exclusively to elocution, but occasionally contributed his endeavours to cultivate the mind, and form the taste of his pupils, had frequently experienced the inconvenience of this deficiency. He therefore determined to supply it; and in the year 1801 he produced his *Teacher's Assistant*, consisting of a variety of well-chosen Themes, treated in so plain and perspicuous a way, as effectually to answer the purpose for which it was intended; and it may be considered as a valuable addition to our stock of school-books. It has since been re-published under the more appropriate title of *English Themes*.

In April, 1802, Mrs. Walker, who had retired from the stage at the same period with himself, died at the age of 79. She was a friendly, good-hearted

woman, and possessed exquisite humour, which she displayed with as much effect in private society as in her professional capacity.

Having devoted so much of his attention to the structure of the English Language, he thought himself enabled to throw new light upon various points of its grammar. But to write an English Grammar after that of Lindley Murray, appeared to him like vanity and presumption. He was so conscious of the excellence of that celebrated work, which he considered as amply justifying the almost universal adoption it has received, that he had little expectation of a favourable reception to any subsequent attempt to add to the stock of books of that description. But he was still of opinion that there was a class of learners for whom a more concise grammar was better adapted; and though there were several of this kind, he thought them all either defective, or redundant; and he therefore drew up an epitome, to which he gave the title of *Outlines of English Grammar*, and threw into the form of notes, many observations, not to be found in any other author, in which he has discovered much acuteness, and a profound knowledge of the subject. This Grammar, which he published in May, 1805, was his last literary production. He now grew very debilitated, and gradually declined till the middle of July last, when he was attacked by a severe illness, which in seventeen days terminated a life, nineteen years of which had been passed in contributing to the rational and refined amusement, and thirty-eight, to the literary and rhetorical instruction, of the public.—His remains were interred in the burial ground of St. Pancras, where a stone is erected to his memory, on which, in conformity to his wishes, a simple inscription is engraved.

Among those who have profited by his professional labours, might be reckoned a numerous list of persons of elevated rank, both male and female, as well as several individuals who have been distinguished as public speakers. Soon after he commenced teaching, he was introduced by Mr. Garrick as an instructor to Prince Czartoryski, a Russian nobleman, then on a visit to this country, for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of its language and manners, who afforded him many tokens of his regard; and when, a few years ago, he sent his son to England, with the same object, he consigned him also to Mr. Walker's tuition. It was this son who lately filled the office of prime minister to the emperor of Russia. Among his former pupils were several parliamentary speakers of eminence, and of later years, he was employed to instruct the sons of Lord Erskine, from whom he received many flattering testimonies of respect and attention. His philological knowledge had introduced him to intimacy with many eminent literary characters, among whom, in addition to Dr. Johnson, were Dr. Goldsmith, the late Professor Miller, Professor Richardson, Mr. Dugald Stewart, Mr. Home, Mr. Arthur Murphy, Dr. Kippis, and many others; and he was also patronized by Mr. Edmund Burke, who held his writings in very high estimation. For twenty years of his life he formed one of a select literary conversation that was held every Wednesday evening at the house of the late learned and ingenious Mr. Joseph Robertson.

It is a very singular fact that though Mr. Walker possessed an ear so peculiarly susceptible of the euphony of speech, and a power of distinguishing with the greatest nicety all the most delicate gradations, variations, and inflexions in the speaking tones of the human voice, and consequently of detecting the slightest dissonance in recitation, this discriminative faculty did not extend to musical tones; for if a singer were out of tune, he could not readily perceive it: nor was he sensible of any gratification from music, except from melodies of the most simple kind, and in the minor key only. Melody in the major key, however exquisite, was lost upon him, and the addition of harmony he regarded only as an addition of noise.

He had been educated a presbyterian, or more properly a Calvinistic Dissenter, from which sect perhaps he had originally imbibed those austere sentiments which more or less adhered to him ever after, and which, though he had changed his creed, gained ground as he advanced in years. Throughout his life, theology, more than any other subject had occupied his mind.\* He was not only conversant with the writings of the primitive fathers, and with the early periods of ecclesiastical history, but was particularly well versed in

\* In the note-hooks in which he inserted his memorandums respecting the

the annals of those contests which in more modern times have been carried on with so much zeal and asperity between Catholics and Protestants, the Church of England and the Puritans, Presbyterians and Independents, Calvinists and Arminians, Pædo-baptists and Anti-pædo-baptists; whose several arguments in support of their respective tenets were as familiar to him as the alphabet; and of the controversial tracts that issued from the press in torrents during the age of puritanism, few had escaped his perusal. The consequence was, that for a considerable time his mind was oscillating betwixt discordant opinions; till at length, a short time after his marriage, the arguments of his friend Mr. Usher prevailed, and he cast anchor in the Church of Rome; of which he continued, for the remainder of his life, a uniform and sincere, but not a bigotted member: for though he was too apt to betray a want of sufficient enlargement of mind in expressing his sentiments of those who did not come up to a *given point* of what is termed orthodoxy, yet, with this exception, he was superior to the vanity and illiberality of imagining it derogatory either to the intellect, or the rectitude of another, that in his choice of a creed, he had been regulated by a conviction at variance with his own.\*

His failings detracted so little from his general worth, that to throw a veil over them would be as unnecessary, as it would be disingenuous. Among those which were the most distinguishable may be noticed a studied disregard to externals, and a solicitude to impress upon the minds of others his superiority to common pursuits and common pleasures. He had a dogmatical mode of enforcing his opinions, to which he was accustomed to look for more than ordinary deference; and in combating those which he disapproved, he had too frequent recourse to a tone of contempt. His temper was irritable, and though prone to disputation, he was impatient of opposition; but if conscious that in the petulance of the moment he had exceeded the limits of good breeding, he never failed to make ample atonement by unreservedly acknowledging it.

In all the essential qualities that constitute, in the largest acceptance, the character of an honest man, he had no superior. A scrupulous regard to the dictates of his conscience was visible in his most minute transactions. He has often been known to relinquish his right, from an apprehension of doing himself more than justice. In defence of that which he believed to be truth, he was never deterred from a manly avowal of his opinion by the risk of its unwelcome reception; nor could the prospect of any earthly advantage have extorted his assent to doctrines or to measures that his judgement rejected. Of the emoluments which he had acquired by the exercise of a toilsome profession, he appropriated an abundant portion to the relief of indigence; but it was only by means of casual discovery that the extent of his charities could be known. Nor did he confine his benevolence to pecuniary assistance; for if by his personal efforts he could be instrumental in promoting the interests of a de-

serving

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business of the theatre, arguments on controverted points in divinity frequently occur on the opposite page.

\* So adverse were his early impressions to the religious tenets which he afterwards adopted, that, when a boy, he quitted his situation with an apothecary under whom he had been placed to learn the profession, because he discovered that his master was a *Roman Catholic*. And he once informed the writer of this article, that upon his being carried by a friend, at the age of sixteen to St. Paul's cathedral, he expressed much disgust at the appearance of the altar, and the habiliments of the clergy, on account of their near approach to *popery*.

When any man changes his creed, he will of course be condemned for his blindness, by those whom he has quitted, and extolled for his sagacity, by those whom he has joined. But however opinion may be divided as to the wisdom or propriety of Mr. Walker's choice, the disinterestedness of his motives will not be questioned by those who recollect, that he quitted a religion degraded by humiliating exclusions, not to enjoy the privileges and emoluments that are open to members of the establishment, but to adopt a mode of faith, the profession of which was subjected, by the laws then existing, to the most unjust and oppressive penalties.

serving object, he was indefatigable in exerting them. To the many estimable friends whom his talents and his virtues had procured him, he was steady in his attachment. Among them were men whose modes of thinking on important points were widely dissimilar to his own; and with whom he frequently engaged in contest with all the warmth and vehemence which zeal and tenacity inspire; but the current of their friendship was never interrupted by the contrariety of their sentiments: nor could those who deemed him most in error withhold the tribute of their respect for the sincerity of heart, and the inflexible adherence to principle, which, through every stage of his life, were uniformly conspicuous in his opinions and in his conduct.

He died possessed of a fortune amounting to about 7000 pounds, of which, having no children, he has bequeathed a considerable part to distant relations; and has distributed the remainder in legacies to his friends.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

### LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

Considerable progress has lately been made, in laying open the approaches to the Houses of Parliament, and Westminster-Hall. The buildings between Charles-street and Union-street, are nearly all pulled down, and it is said, that the ancient church of St. Margaret, (which within these three years, underwent a thorough repair at the expence of upwards of twelve thousand pounds, will not be suffered much longer to obstruct the view of the venerable piles of Westminster Abbey, and the chapel of Henry the seventh. Among many other illustrious personages, the great Sir Walter Raleigh is interred in St. Margaret's. It is to be hoped, that those who have the superintendence of the business of improvement, will erect some memorial to mark to posterity the spot, where the remains of this intrepid navigator are laid.

Another capital improvement in the same neighbourhood is said to be in contemplation. It is reported that the establishment of the royal stables, is about to be removed from Charing-cross, to Buckingham House, and a magnificent square of Grecian Architecture erected on the ground at present occupied by the King's-mews, with spacious avenues into St. Martin's-lane, the Hay-market and Leicester-square. Any alteration of the buildings on that spot must be for the better, for the present royal stables, cannot be called an ornament to the city of Westminster.

*Marriages.* At *St. George's*, Bloomsbury, John Edwards, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Mrs. Dalton, of Russell-square.—At *St. Andrews*, Holborn, Thomas Hodson, Esq. youngest son of the Rev. J. Hodson of Thornham, Kent, to Miss Charlsworth, of New Ormond-street.—At *St. Pancras*, Edward Allfrey, Esq. of Fitzroy-street, to Miss Margt. Shedden, eldest daughter of Robt. Shedden, Esq.—At *Stepney*, John Robinson, Esq. of Stepney-causeway, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. William Robinson, of Bassinethwaite, Cumberland.—In *Charles-street*, Berkeley-square, by special licence, the Earl of Craven, to Miss Brunton, of Covent-garden Theatre.—At *Islington*, James Henderson, Esq. of Bow-lane, to Miss Packer, of Islington.—At *St. Clements Danes*, Chas. Carpenter, Esq. of New Inn, to Miss Cormick, daughter of Col. Cormick, formerly of the East-India Company's service.—At *Tottenham*, David Pollock, Esq. of the Middle-Temple, Barrister at Law, to Miss Atkinson, only daughter of John Atkinson, Esq.

*Died.* In *Upper Brook-street*, Mrs. Lynne, relict of the late Nicholas Lynne, Esq. of Horsham, Essex.—In *Charlotte-street*, Fitzroy-square, Daniel Dulaney Addison, Esq. formerly a Captain of the late regiment of Mary-land Loyalists, raised in 1776, disbanded in the peace 1783.—In *Grosvenor-place*, Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley Park, Cheshire.—In *Upper Grosvenor-street*, aged 88, James Gordon, Esq. He was appointed the first Chief Justice of the West-India Islands, ceded to this country by France, at the peace of 1763, and filled that situation several years with ability and integrity.—Suddenly, at his house, No. 17 *Greville-street*, Hatton-garden, aged 75, Mr. Alexander Hare, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, for nearly 50 years. To integrity and active philanthropy, the essential characteristics of a good man, he united

united the liberality of sentiment, and equanimity of conduct, which can alone constitute the true philosopher. He possessed a very uncommon share of general, and scientific information, and a mild and unaffected manner of delivering his sentiments, which impressed conviction on the mind of those who enjoyed his conversation, without offending their feelings by any arrogant appearance of superiority. By some mistake this article was omitted in our obituary for Feb. last, we think it proper such a valuable member of Society should not pass to the grave unnoticed in the Athenæum.—In *Holles-street*, Cavendish-square, Levi Ball, Esq. late of Bengal.—In *Spring-gardens*, aged 75, Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq. thirty-six years representative in Parliament, for the county of Donnegal. His property amounting to 5000*l.* a year, devolves to his kinsman Henry Brooke, Esq. who is expected to succeed him also in the representation of Donnegal.—In *Wimpole-street*, aged 64, Vice Admiral John Packenham, of Lowestoff.—Mr. James Stokes, office keeper to the board of trade and plantations. He was a native of London, and having lost his father (who was a page to the late Princess Amelia,) he was brought up as a cook in the family of the late Earl of Hertford. His good behaviour during his apprenticeship, recommended him to the notice of Field Marshal Conway, with whom he lived in that capacity for some years. On the death of that gallant officer, he was engaged as head cook to the late Duke of Cumberland, and on the demise of his royal highness, he was appointed without any solicitation, to the same situation in the household of the Duke of Clarence; at a very early period of his life, he seems to have been sensible of the want of education, for notwithstanding he had made the best use of his time at school, yet it was not sufficient to lay in any stock of reading, to gratify a mind ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. Field Marshal Conway, was the first that took notice of this laudable propensity, and indulged it. His well chosen library was thrown open to him, who devoted every moment he could spare from his culinary duties, to the perusal of the best English writers. It was in this intellectual treasure, that he first alighted on the works of Shakspeare. He was so enamoured with the flights of this immortal poet, that in a short time he could repeat them by rote, and dwell on their beauties with that pleasure, which minds that are attuned only by the finger of nature can relish. His passion for reading increased with his years, and with the hopes of indulging it in a wider circle, he took a tavern in Brentford, and committed the care of it to his servants; and as he had been a faithful one himself, the generosity of his nature led him to entertain the same opinion of others in that line; but a short time convinced him that his confidence was misplaced, and his affairs become deranged. This circumstance reached the Earl of Liverpool, who procured him the place of office keeper to the board of trade, which he filled for the space of fifteen years, to the satisfaction of all that had any intercourse with the board, for he had nothing of the “insolence of office” about him. This situation gave him the opportunity of reading his favourite authors, and conversing with a few men of congenial minds. The late Mr. Barry, the historical painter, used to pass whole evenings in his conversation, and would listen to his remarks on the justly admired productions of his pencil. Mr. Stokes employed part of his time in the study of the French language, even so as to be able to relish the beauties of Moliere. His passion for the drama was unbounded, and his remarks on plays judicious, without the smallest tincture of ill-nature, though no man could lament more the degeneracy of the stage. A dropsical complaint terminated in his dissolution, in the 49th year of his age.—Mr. Lane, of *Dare-street*, Westminster, Broker. Returning from St. Margaret’s church in company with a friend, he was seized with a sudden spitting of blood, and expressed to his companion, that he did not think he should live long; he walked on a short distance, fell on his knees exclaiming, “The Lord have mercy upon my poor wicked old soul!” and expired instantly.—In *Gray’s Inn*, aged 74, Daniel Robinson, Esq. a gentleman eminent in the profession of the Law. A man of real and intrinsic worth, whose loss is deeply lamented by his wife and family, and by a large circle of acquaintance; the former being unexpectedly bereft of a kind and affectionate husband and a good and indulgent parent; and the latter of a sincere friend. His death was as easy as his life was irreproachable, having fallen (as was supposed) asleep,



asleep, and expired without a groan.—Aged 72, Henry Barker, Esq. one of the Sworn Clerks of the Court of Chancery for fifty years past, a man of the strictest honour and integrity. He had just retired from business, hoping for some years to have enjoyed his immense fortune, but was suddenly snatched away by the all-wise Disposer of Men. He has left a very large circle of friends, who knew his worth, and much regret his loss.—In *New Basinghall-street*, S. Duperoy, Esq. Banker.—In *Noble-street*, aged 83, Mr. Augustine Towson, late of *Threadneedle-street*, Apothecary.—In *Rodney-street*, Pentonville, Edward Lewis, Esq.—In *Punderson's-place*, Bethnal-green, Thomas Browne, Esq. Secretary to the Levant Company.—At *Hillingdon Heath*, aged 69, the Hon. Peter de Salis, Count of the Holy Roman Empire.—At *Tottenham*, aged 80, Rowland Stephenson, Esq. late of *Lombard-street*, banker. Formerly one of the representatives in parliament, for the City of Carlisle.—The Rev. Samuel Henshall, M. A. rector of St. Mary, Stratford, Bow, and late Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford.—Near *Stammore*, Mr. James Richman Davis. The deceased, who was an artist, of considerable property, and resided near the turnpike at Paddington, had been to a house near Watford, in a single horse chaise, accompanied by his niece, a girl 16 years old, and on their return in the afternoon, it being dusk, and the ditches filled with snow on a level with the road, Mr. D. drove out of the horse track to the off side of the road, and the off wheel got into a ditch six feet deep. The little girl was precipitated into the hedge unhurt, but the driver was thrown into the ditch with the vehicle upon him. He remained half an hour in this situation, and was killed by the fall.—Lieut. Smither, of Bryanstone-street. While on his way to the Gloucester Coffee-house, to take a journey into the west of England, to visit his family, he dropped down suddenly in Oxford-street, and instantly expired.—Capt. Anderson, who belonged to the army, and had recently returned from South America, while walking along Goodge-street, fell down in an apoplectic fit, and expired. Coroner's verdict.—Died by the visitation of God.

At his house, in *South Audley-Street*, the Right Reverend Dr. William Markham, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the king, and Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford. He was translated from Chester to the Archiepiscopal See of York in 1776, on the demise of Dr. Robert Drummond. His grace, before his translation, was chosen by his Majesty Preceptor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for whom he preserved the most dutiful and affectionate attachment to the close of his existence. The virtues of this venerable Prelate were of the most benevolent and amiable kind. With great learning, he was modest; though raised to the highest station, he was meek and humble. His religion was a religion of the mind; practised in all the concerns of life, without austerity, and free from ostentation; a strict integrity and a high sense of honour were conspicuous in all his dealings; and his promises were unbroken. The mildness of his temper rendered him indulgent to the faults of others and made him a condescending, engaging, and instructing companion. Those who in early life had the happiness of being his pupils universally agree, that, as an instructor, he had no equal. It is difficult to say, whether he most excelled in his manner of conveying knowledge, or in exciting youth to laudable pursuits; in storing their minds with good principles, or in eradicating bad; in extolling the happiness of virtue, or in exposing the misery of vice. His knowledge in Greek and Roman literature was universal: his taste pure, and his topographical accuracy most uncommon. With these requisites, he never failed to insure the attention of his scholars, and to enliven his lectures by pleasing and interesting anecdotes. He was so perfectly master of the proper incentives for different dispositions, that the studious were ever ambitious of his praise, whilst the idle feared his rebuke. After having successively presided over those great seminaries, Westminster and Christchurch, his character and learning recommended him as worthy to direct the education of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; an event which, notwithstanding some illiberal opposition, led to that rank which he so honourably reached and so creditably filled. It does not appear that the Archbishop of York was ever engaged in works for the press, though no one was more consulted by others. In the great Assembly of Peers he seldom spoke; but, when once attacked, in a very pointed manner,

ner, for party purposes, he defended himself with great spirit and eloquence. He was neither a florid nor a frequent preacher. He particularly disdained those arts by which popularity is often acquired from the pulpit; but, in the exercise of his clerical functions, his voice was clear, distinct and melodious. His language remarkable for its simplicity and elegance; his sentences were concise and perspicuous; and his manner in public, as in private, was animated, dignified, and persuasive. In all the relations of life, this truly great man was peculiarly happy. As a husband, he was beloved; as a father, revered; as a master, served with affection; as a patron and benefactor, his bounties were felt and gratefully acknowledged. His establishment was princely without parade, and his hospitality noble. By his assisting hand the churches of York, Ripon, and Southwell, were repaired, ornamented, and beautified. Throughout an extensive diocese, his clergy looked up to him with respect and deference; and all listened to him with love and admiration. He was blessed with six sons and seven daughters. Eleven of his children survive him. One daughter died in the prime of youth; and a beloved and gallant son, after having obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, fell gloriously in the service of his King and Country. His Grace had the happiness of seeing some of his children greatly, and others well allied; with the additional satisfaction in his declining years, of viewing the foundation of a large posterity, annually increasing through a lengthening chain of fifty grand children. To enumerate all the great qualities of this venerable man is not an easy task. Those who have heard his sentiments, and listened to his precepts, will feel that nothing in this hasty delineation is exaggerated; they will recognize, with pleasure, some of those traits which their own recollection cannot fail to confirm. Archbishop Markham, who was always a prudent man, has died rich. He is said to have bequeathed property to the amount of more than 100,000*l*. He gave 1000*l*. last Christmas to each of his grand-children, amounting to the number of FORTY-SEVEN! His remains were removed at eight o'clock in morning of the 11th, from his late house in South Audley street, to Westminster Abbey, for interment. The procession moved in the most solemn manner, and in the following order: Two mutes; a plume of black feathers; the hearse, drawn by six horses, decorated with black plumes: six mourning coaches and six, in the first of which was the Dean of York, his Grace's eldest son, as chief mourner; Mr. William Markham, and several of his Grace's grand-children, the Dean of Christ-Church, and Mr. Bat, were in the other carriages. The family carriage, drawn by six horses, with three servants behind, closed the procession. On its arrival at the Abbey, it was received by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. After the funeral service, the coffin was lowered into the grave, in the Cloisters, close to his Grace's late brother's. The coffin was very elegant, and covered with mazarine blue velvet, with rich gilt plates, and gilt nails. On the plate was inscribed his Grace's age: he was in his 89th year.

At *Prior's Gate* near Stanmore, Miss Blewett. She was the daughter of a wealthy merchant now abroad, and on the point of marriage with a young gentleman of fortune, who had spent the preceding evening with the family. On a female servant repairing to the young lady's chamber at eight o'clock in morning, she discovered her on the floor a corpse.

Account of the Christenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 16, 1806, to Dec. 15, 1807:—

Christened—Males, 9112—Females, 9604.—In all 19,416.

Buried—Males, 9296—Females, 9038.—In all 18,334.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5443	Fifty and sixty	1665
Between two and five	2010	Sixty and seventy	1507
Five and ten	637	Seventy and eighty	1153
Ten and twenty	581	Eighty and ninety	402
Twenty and thirty	1160	Ninety and hundred	49
Thirty and forty	1883	A hundred and one	1
Forty and fifty	1677	A hundred and two	1

Increased in the Burials this Year 396.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Died*.—At *Aspley*, after a lingering illness, Mr. William Wright, many years master of the well known school there, which he conducted with unsullied integrity, with considerable ability, with intense application, with the utmost liberality, and with such distinguished success as to have raised that which he found a private, almost to the rank and consideration of a public school. Mr. Wright has left a widow and seven children, and has died sincerely lamented by his family, his friends, and by those whom he, indeed, always considered as his friends, his scholars.

## BERKSHIRE.

J. Mackaness, Esq. Barrister at Law, has been chosen Recorder of Wallingford, in the room of T. Mills, Esq. resigned.

*Died*. In the Theatre of Windsor, Quarter-master Lockie of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). He had drank tea previous to going to the theatre apparently in perfect health; near the conclusion of the farce he was supposed to be asleep, but a gentleman near him, observing an unusual motion of his feet endeavoured to rouse him, when it appeared that he was in a convulsive fit, which put an end to his existence in about an hour. He was thirty-seven years of age, much respected in the regiment, and by all with whom he was acquainted, and in a few days was to have been married to a lady of considerable property.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married*.—At *Aylesbury*, James Watkin Lewis, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Nicholls, eldest daughter of the late William Nicholls, Esq.

*Died*.—At *Lipscombe-house*, Robert Turvills Jonathan Lovett, Esq. the only son of Sir Joseph Lovett, Bart.—At *Princes Besborough*, Edward Smith, Esq.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the Norrision Prize Essay, for the present year is *Public Worship*.

Mr. George Broadrick, B. A. of Jesus College, is chosen a Fellow of that Society.

Messrs. George Pearson Richards, and James Bernard Compton, William Johnson Younge and Robert Ekins, of King's College, are admitted Fellows of that Society.

Lord Lowther and the Hon. Charles Frederick Townshend, of Trinity College, are admitted Honorary Masters of Arts.

Edward Knight, Esq. of Emanuel College, and Edward Percival, Esq. of Peter House, are admitted Bachelors of Physic.

The Rev. Andrew Hamilton, of Pembroke Hall, is admitted Master of Arts.

John Gordon, Esq. of St. John's, Mr. George Lowther Thompson, of Trinity, and Mr. John Sell, of Magdalen College, are admitted Bachelors of Arts.

Mr. Stratford Canning, a scholar on the foundation at King's College, is admitted a Fellow Commoner of that Society.

Mr. Norgate, jun. of Caius College, is elected a Medical Student on the foundation of Christopher Tancred, Esq.

*Died*.—At *Cambridge*, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Wildman, she has bequeathed 100l. to Addenbrooke's Hospital.—Mr. David Fordham, a person generally known, but only partially esteemed; though his merits as a horse-dealer were such as to give him the reputation of a good judge of that animal, still his failings as a man were too prominent to escape the just censure of many provoked individuals. In his person he was slovenly in the extreme, and his manners were boorish and forbidding; still princes of the blood and peers of the realm have equally courted his acquaintance, and sought his approbation.—At *Little Abingdon*, aged 65, the Rev. Andrew Pern, during many years

years an acting magistrate in this county. By his death the rectories of Abington in the Clay, near Royston, and of Isham Inferior, in the county of Northampton, are both become vacant. It is but a just, though an inadequate tribute to the memory of this respectable character, to say that, for activity, intelligence, and intrepidity as a magistrate; for zeal as a friend, for hospitality as a neighbour, and for independence as a man, we shall seldom look upon his like again.—At *Cottingham*, aged 64, the Rev. Thomas Baron. He had been twenty-eight years member of the Dissenting congregation at that place.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.* At *Stockport*, the Rev. George Hornby, vicar of Turkdeau, Gloucestershire, to Miss Cornelia Emma Astley, youngest daughter of the late John Astley, Esq. of Duckenfield Lodge.—At *Wybunbury*, Colonel Coghlan, to Miss Broughton, daughter of the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, of Dodlington-Hall.

*Died.* At *Stockport*, Mr. J. Northall, printer and bookseller. His death was sudden and awful, he was well and ate a hearty dinner; in about an hour afterwards he was seized with a numbness in one of his feet which proceeded up his side and took away the use thereof, together with his senses, and terminated his life in little more than two hours. He has left a wife and a numerous family to deplore his loss.—At *Wetten-hall*, aged 58, the Rev. R. Kent, vicar of Minshull and Wetten-hall. A man whose indefatigable industry in the discharge of his sacred duties, ensured him the universal veneration and esteem of his parishioners, and whose urbanity of manners, and benevolence of disposition, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

## CORNWALL.

A highly respectable meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen interested in the mining concerns of the county, assembled at the Red Lion Inn, in Truro, on Wednesday the 9th inst. to consider the measures for the relief of the mines; when it was resolved to petition Government and the East India Company to take off a portion of the copper now in the market. Four gentlemen were deputed by the meeting to wait upon the Board of Trade, &c. on the business, and they accordingly set off last Saturday for London. The weekly sales of copper ore, we understand, will be suspended, till the result of this application is known.—Wheal Tamar mine, near Saltash, is likely to prove as productive as any in the county; two persons having confessed upon oath before a Magistrate there, that they discovered a lode of ore about thirty-seven years since, when at work in the quarry for slate, about thirty feet below the surface, where it now is, having been purposely covered up. The miners, during the last week, have cut into large veins of the finest copper and lead, connected with this body, the top of them being now visible. The advantages of situation cannot be exceeded, as it is within an hundred yards of the quay belonging to the same on the river Tamar, where a vessel of 26 guns has been close alongside. The great loss therefore attending land carriage will be saved. There is a contrivance likewise which prevents the intrusion of either the land or salt-water, so that no cost need be incurred from the usual expensive remedy of steam-engines, &c.

*Died.* At *Launceston*, of a decline in her twenty-third year, Mrs. Cowlard, wife of the Rev. William Cowlard, to whom she had been united scarcely two years. The sweetness of her disposition, combined with great mental accomplishments, endeared her to a numerous acquaintance, by whom her loss is sincerely regretted.

## CUMBERLAND.

*Married.* At *Bromfield*, R. B. Blamire, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss C. Benson, daughter of the late Thomas Benson, Esq. of Cockermouth.—At *Whitehaven*, ——— Tilley, Esq. of Dublin, solicitor, to Miss Elizabeth Collins, daughter of the late Mr. Michael Collins.

*Died.* At *Penrith*, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Longmore : he dropped down in the street and instantly expired.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Died.* At *Derby*, the Hon. Mrs. Tracey.—At *Chaldon*, aged upwards of 90, Sampson Wheildon, Esq.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.* At *Exeter*, Edward Horlock Mortimer, Esq. of Bellevue Lodge, Wilts, to Miss Lardner, daughter of Richard Lardner, Esq. of Harpford.—At *Thorberton*, William Comyns, Esq. of Temlett, to Miss Tucker, eldest daughter of the late Rev. P. Tucker, of Morchard-Bishop.—At *Weddercombe-Rawleigh*, William Neyle, Esq. of St. Leonards, to Miss Roswell, only daughter of George Boswell, Esq. of Piddletown, Dorsetshire.

*Died.* At *Exeter*, aged 83, Mr. Anthony Trimlett, a man who with great simplicity of manners, possessed the warmest sympathy of heart and benevolence of disposition, which were regularly exerted in a course of active beneficence.—Charles Upham, Esq.—At *Biddeford*, aged 100, Mrs. B. Parminter.—At *Comboyne*, William Oke, Esq.—At *Buckland-house*, near Barnstaple, Mrs. Webber, wife of P. R. Webber, Esq.—At *Huntsham*, aged 74, after a long illness, which he bore with christian patience and resignation, William Troyle, Esq. many years a magistrate for the county, a gentleman of the highest integrity and worth, the sincere and hospitable friend, who will long be lamented by his family and friends as well as by the poor, to whom he was a generous, kind, and liberal benefactor.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.* At *Lyme Regis*, the Rev. George Ewbank, M. A. Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.—At *Broad Windsor*, the Rev. Mr. Mutlow, rector of that parish.—At *Notton*, aged 80, Dr. Stainer.—At *Sherborne*, aged 93, Mrs. Adams, relict of William Adams, Esq. of Pointington, Somerset.—At *Over Compton*, near Sherborne, aged 72, Mr. John Bicknell, he had brought up a numerous family by his labour as a carpenter, and followed his business till within a few days of his decease. He was the oldest member of the protestant dissenting interest at Halfway-house, having been a member nearly forty years. A son of his is now a missionary at Otaheite.

## DURHAM.

*Married.* At *Norton*, near Stockton, Thomas Martin, Esq. of Guisbrough, to Miss Wardell, daughter of the late Mr. George Wardell, of Sedgefield.

*Died.* At *Burdon*, Raine Gregson, Esq.—At *Cleveland Tontine Inn*, Yorkshire, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, with which he was seized in the mail coach, on the road from Thirsk, William Hawk, jun. Esq. of Gateshead, much and deservedly lamented, not only by his friends and acquaintance, but by the numerous workmen of an extensive manufactory, where he eminently combined the character of an able and active conductor, with that of a kind master, and an upright man. In him society has sustained a loss, as he possessed great powers of mind, and had suggested many improvements in the various branches of mechanics. His remains were brought to his late earthly habitation, and deposited in the family vault at St. Mary's, in the presence of an afflicted concourse of people.

## ESSEX.

*Married.* At *Blackmore*, Charles Frederick Raitt, Esq. of the 15th Light Dragoons, to Miss Louisa Crickitt, daughter of the late Charles Alexander Crickitt, Esq. of Smythe's Hall, formerly M. P. for Ipswich.

*Died.* At *Bridge House*, Great Dunmow, Wentworth Braadbury, Esq.—At *Colchester*, aged 84, Mr. James Halls, the oldest free burgess of that borough.—At *Latchington*, the Rev. Jacob Patterson. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1791, M. A. 1794.—At *Mashbury*, aged 88, Mrs. Battle. At the age of 21, she was married to a third husband, by whom she had only one child, which she lived to see a great grandmother.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.* At *Clifton*, Edward Sampson, Esq. of Henbury, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Joanna Daubeney, youngest daughter of the late John Daubeney, Esq. of Redland.—At *Bristol*, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Balfour, to Miss Gardiner, only daughter of Mr. Gardiner, of Ashly Place.

*Died.* At *Bristol*, Henry Bright, Esq. mayor of that city, whose upright and honourable conduct through life had made him universally respected, and whose loss will be long and deeply lamented. He had enjoyed the dignity but a short time; and though in an indifferent state of health, he discharged the duties of his high office, in a manner as satisfactory to his fellow-citizens as it was honourable to himself.—Samuel Birch, Esq. is elected Mayor in his room.—At *Cooper's Hill*, Charles Deighton, Esq. a gentleman of the strictest honour and integrity, whose loss, sincerely regretted by his friends, will be irreparable to the poor in his neighbourhood.—At *Moreton, in the Marsh*, aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, relict of the late Rev. William Baker.—At *Tedbury*, George White, Esq. solicitor, many years town-clerk of that borough.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Died.* At *Lymington*, at an advanced age, Dowager Lucy Blackiston.—At *Plymouth*, Capt. Danvers of the Marines, eldest son of the late Daniel D. Esq. of Bath.—At the upper convent, *Winchester*, aged 52, the Rev. James Bowyer, chaplain to the ladies of St. Peter's in Winchester, late of Brussels.—At *Southampton*, John Brisbane, Esq. Admiral of the Blue. In his profession he displayed the undaunted courage of a British seaman; in his manners the elegance of a gentleman, and in his death the resignation of a sincere Christian. He was an honour and ornament to the service upwards of fifty years, and the father of those zealous, and brave officers, Capt. Sir Charles Brisbane, and Capt. James Brisbane of the Royal Navy.—Thos. Collins, Esq. He was for thirty-eight years Manager of the Chichester, Portsmouth, and Southampton Theatres, and had realised a very considerable fortune which devolves to his two remaining children; Mr. Stephen Collins, and Mrs. Kelly. He was the father of Mr. T. Collins, formerly of Drury-Lane Theatre.—On the *Guernsey Station*, George Scott, Esq. Commander of his Majesty's frigate *Boreas*. About half past six in the evening (the land lying then distant a mile and a half) the vessel struck upon the Hanaway rocks, and in spite of the utmost exertion of the crew at the pumps, was very soon full of water, and though her masts were cut away by the board, she remained immoveable upon the rock. Of 140 persons who were on board when the accident happened 90 are supposed to have perished, among whom are Captain Scott and his lady, first Lieutenant Hawkins, Mr. Davy, Purser, Mr. Wright, Surgeon, Mr. Afflick, carpenter, and Messrs. Barnes, Dunstell, and Lubbel, Midshipmen. Capt. Scott was son of the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Itchin, and brother of the Countess of Oxford. He bore a high character in the Navy, and his devotion to the service to the last moment, and the exertions of himself and crew after the ship struck, are beyond all praise.

## HEREFORD.

*Died.* At *Hereford*, Mrs. Hullett, wife of Mr. Hullett, of Bewell-st. As she was sitting by the fire, a coal fell upon her petticoat, which, being muslin, was instantly in a blaze. The poor woman losing all presence of mind, ran out into the street, completely surrounded with flames, when several people joined their endeavours, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not until the clothes were burned from her back: she languished until the fifth day after the accident, when her sufferings were terminated by a locked jaw.—At *Patley*, near Ledbury, Mrs. Stock, relict of John Skinner Stock, Esq. Barrister at law of Gloucester. By the death of this excellent woman, the poor have lost a generous benefactress, her family an affectionate relative, and most valuable member. Her life was a persuasive to virtue.—She was an eminent pattern of unaffected piety to God, and true benevolence to man. Her affections had been long detached from this world, and she met death with

with that serenity and resignation which can result only from the consciousness of a well spent life, and hopes full of a happy immortality.—At *Ross*, aged 75, Mrs. (Helen Mynd, a maiden lady, and the oldest survivor of an eminent and respectable family; her loss will be severely felt in the town and neighbourhood, for she was to her acquaintance, a cheerful companion, to the poor a liberal benefactress, and it may be truly said of her, that she “did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame.”—Mr. George Parkes of *Hanbury*: he was riding in his fields, and, without any apparent preceding illness, fell from his horse and expired immediately.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.* At *Albury Hall*, Mrs. Calvert, wife of Edward C. Esq.—At *Hoddesdon*, of the wounds she received on the 21st October, Mrs. Boreham, (see p. 644.)

## KENT.

*Married.* At *Canterbury*, William Smith, Esq. of Chatham place, to Miss Caroline Matilda Sladen, younger daughter of Joseph S. Esq. of Folkstone.—At *Greenwich*, James Coleman, Esq. jun. of Laytonstone to Miss Catharine Lichigaray, second daughter of Samuel L. Esq. of Blackheath.—At *Chisle*, John Wise, Esq. jun. of Maidstone to Miss Denne, only daughter of John D. Esq. of Chisleth-court.—At *Eltham*, Frederick Beade, Esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Lewin, daughter of Richard Lewin, Esq.

*Died.* At *Canterbury*, aged 88, Mrs. Clenden, relict of the Rev. Thomas C. Vicar of Sturry.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cumming, of the Royal Marines.—At *Rochester*, Mrs. Nicholson, widow of the late Mr. Alderman N.—At the Marine Barracks, *Chatham*, Serjeant John Smith, Paymaster's Clerk. In a violent fit of coughing, he broke a blood-vessel, and expired in a few minutes.—At his apartment in *Brompton Barracks*, aged 46, William Mackreth, Esq. Commissary of Ordnance Stores. He was a native of Northfleet, at the entrance of which, from London, he erected a building of singular appearance, intended for an inn, but now divided into several tenements. His father was an eminent merchant, and the intimate friend of Churchill and Hogarth, several of the Works of that celebrated poet were written in his house, and there are still some remains there of the consummate art of that inimitable painter. Mr. M. was a man of retired habits of life, and much esteemed in the small circle of friends, with whom he lived, for his virtues and unassuming demeanour.—At *Dover*, George Smith, Esq. formerly an eminent Surgeon, and Apothecary. He had for some time retired from practice; but with cheerfulness and alacrity, attended to all calls from the poor and distressed, and from those who felt anxious to have the benefit of his long experience. In the exercise of his profession, he displayed the utmost diligence and tenderness, and possessed in an eminent degree, those qualities of the heart, which qualified him to smooth the pillow of the sick, with soothing and consolatory reflections, and to soften those animosities, which too frequently arise among surviving relatives.—At *Tenterden*, Mr. John Purfield, Drill Serjeant of the *Tenterden* volunteers. While gathering acorns, he fell from the tree, and pitching on his head, received so much injury, that he expired on the day following. It is singular that he had a violent fall from the same tree, last year while employed in gathering acorns.

## LANCASHIRE.

A paper, lately printed at *Liverpool*, gives the following statement of the population and other circumstances relative to that town, in the close of the year 1807. Houses, 14,565, of which 14,202 are inhabited, and 2920 have inhabited cellars. Inhabitants 99,812, being something more than 7 to a house. Streets, lanes, courts, alleys, squares, &c. 464, divided into 32 districts. Places of Public Worship 46, viz. of the Establishment 17, Dissenters 29. Public Buildings for charitable purposes 8. Charity Schools, 10. Lodges of Freemasons, 9. Public Subscription News-rooms, 7; Subscription Libraries, 3; a Theatre, a Circus, a Music-hall, an Assembly-room, a Museum, a Botanic

a Botanic Garden, 5 Bowling Greens, 2 Salt Baths; Wet Docks, 7; Graving Docks, 5; Dry Basins, 3; Weekly Newspapers, 4; Public Banks, 5; Insurance Offices, 11; Public Stage Coaches arriving at and leaving Liverpool, daily, 22. Since the enumeration in 1801, there has been an increase of 2834 houses, and 22,104 inhabitants. We must, however, observe, that in this last statement the inhabitants are supposed to be nearly 8 to a house, a proportion beyond any thing hitherto known in England; and, indeed, unless there has been a new actual enumeration, we should be disposed to think even the proportion of 7 to a house exaggerated.

*Married.* At Bolton, Joseph Yates, Esq. of Peel-hall, barrister at law, only son of the late Mr. Justice Yates, to Miss Amelia Ainsworth, eldest daughter of Thomas Ainsworth, Esq. of Bridgehouse.—At Penwortham, Thomas Martin, Esq. of Ormskirk, to Miss Norris, of Longton, near Preston.—At Warrington, the Rev. George Pearson, of Winstler, in Derbyshire, to Miss Dean.

*Died.* At Lancaster, aged 100, Mr. John Berry.—Aged 62, Mrs. Saul, relict of Thomas Saul, Esq.—At Liverpool, aged 82, Mr. John Johnson, surgeon. Though skilful in his profession, and exemplary in his life, he was by a series of misfortunes reduced in his old age to indigence; yet out of an annuity of twenty-four guineas allowed him by a benevolent friend, he not only maintained himself decently, but was enabled to exercise that liberality and charity for which his disposition was remarkable, and finally to bequeath a handsome sum to posterity.—Aged 70, after a severe and lingering illness which he bore with Christian resignation and fortitude and with that cheerfulness which the good man alone can feel under the severest visitation of Providence; Vincent Pearce Ashfield, Esq. of Bold-street, merchant. His mind was cast in no ordinary mould, his virtues were numerous and eminent, among which charity shone conspicuous. In him his acquaintances have lost a cheerful companion and a most valuable friend: his family the best and most indulgent of fathers, and the mercantile world, one of the most ornamental and useful of its members. In the department, in which he was most eminent, it would be difficult to find the man who can supply his place; while the public may deplore the loss of a concentration of so much talent and so much worth: his friends cannot but record in sympathising feelings of regret, and exclaim over his precious relicts, "take him for all in all we shall rarely see his like again."—Aged 76, Mr. William Ainsworth, of Soho-street.—At Goston, aged 71, George Grimshaw, Esq.—At Wcoertree, aged 59, Mrs. Gildart, relict of the late Johnstons Gildart, Esq.—At Widness, near Warrington, aged 29, Mr. William Cowley, tanner, eldest son of Mr. Cowley Richardson, of Widness-House. In lamenting the early fall of this young man, his friends and acquaintances feel the loss at once, of a sincere and affectionate friend, of a ready assistant in exigencies, and a most useful member of society. He was held in the greatest esteem by his neighbours, and he was scarcely so universally known as beloved. To him, scrupulously exact in all his dealings, they never feared to intrust their most secret affairs. As a Christian, he merits the highest commendations, his life having been a continual series of the strictest moral and religious duty, he met death with that heroic fortitude which is only granted to the virtuous. His resignation to the will of Heaven was remarkable; though placed in a neighbourhood where he had gained every heart, though in the very bloom and vigour of life, yet a few days previous to his dissolution he declared, that whatever might be the decision of Providence he was perfectly content.—At Scorton, near Garstang, aged 101, Mr. William Dickson, mariner. His person was tall and very upright, he retained his mental and bodily faculties to the last, and has left behind him a numerous offspring.—At Preston, aged 52, John Little, Esq. of Newby.—At Heaton, Norris, aged 53, the Rev. William Bowness, L. L. D. His extensive knowledge, liberal communication, and general utility will make his memory long respected, and his death much lamented in the neighbourhood where he was so actively useful in his generation.

## LEICESTER.

*Married.* At Gadsby, the Rev. J. Leete, to Miss Mary Lydeat, youngest daughter

daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Troughton Lydeat, many years rector of Warkton, in Northamptonshire.

*Died.* At *Stapleford*, aged 41, the Right Hon. Phillip Sherard, earl and baron of Harborough, and baron of Leitrim, in Ireland. He is succeeded in title and estates by his only son Phillip, now in his twelfth year.—At *Hinckley*, aged 55, Mr. John Needham. For upwards of thirty years he had been an occasional writer in the *Gentleman's Diary*, and a contributor to other publications of the same nature.—At *Castle-Donnington*, aged 97, Archibald Campbell. He was a native of Scotland, and came into this country as a soldier in the army of the Pretender, from which he deserted at Derby, where, and in that neighbourhood he has ever since remained. For several of the last years of his life he was a member of Etwell Hospital, that excellent Asylum for the aged and infirm.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*—By special licence, at *Aswarby House*, Capt. Atty of the North Lincoln Militia, eldest son of James Atty, Esq. of Whitby, to Miss Harriet Whitecote, second daughter of Sir Thomas Whitecote, Bart.

*Died.*—At *Maris Enderby*, Thomas Adams Franklin, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the Spilsby Volunteer Infantry. His remains were interred in the family vault at Spilsby, attended by upwards of seven hundred persons.—At *West Deeping*, aged 88, Mrs. Ann Rowe.—At *Toynston*, *All Saints*, Miss Frances Toynston. But a few days before the prospect of life and happiness fully presented itself to her, and the day on which she died had been fixed upon for her wedding day.—At *Greatford*.—The Rev. Francis Willis, M. D. justly celebrated for his success in curing that greatest affliction of the human race, insanity; and highly esteemed as a man always ready to alleviate the minor necessities of his fellow creatures. He had not enjoyed perfect health since an illness with which he was attacked about six weeks ago, but he was so far from betraying any symptom of approaching dissolution, that on the evening before his death (which was very dark and cold) he was vigorous enough to walk twice from his own house to the village of Barholm, a distance of nearly a mile, to visit a patient. He retired to rest in good spirits, and on the following morning shaved himself as was his practice, and continued without any apparent change of health until after dinner, when he complained of being very ill, and five minutes after expired in his chair. For a man so advanced in years he was remarkably hale, and about five years since performed a journey of ninety miles on horseback in one day to give a vote at Brentford for his friend Mr. Mainwaring. The fame of the professional service he some years ago rendered to this country in the person of the Sovereign, induced his assistance to be sought for the Queen of Portugal, to whom he went, and who was for some months his patient. At the time of his death a great number of afflicted persons of family and respectability were under his care at Greatford and Shillingthorpe, where the Doctor had the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom. He was of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, M. A. 1740,—B. and D. M. 1759.—He has left five sons by his first wife, who was sister to the Rev. Peregrine Cartis, of Brinstone, near Lincoln, and who died on the 18th of May, 1787, aged 73. Some time after her death, the Doctor married Mrs. Storer, who survived him, by whom he has left no issue.

## MONMOUTH.

In the old alms house at Chepstow, aged 80, Eleanor Townly. She had been confined to her bed upwards of twenty-three years, and astonishing as it may seem, it is an indisputable fact, that during the whole of the time she never had a natural discharge without surgical assistance.

## NORFOLK.

At the Annual Meeting of the Norwich Society of Universal Goodwill, J. C. Hampp, Esq. president, Robert Partridge, Esq. vice president, it appeared by the accounts, that 202 persons, besides the weekly pensioners, had been relieved in the course of last year, making a total of 2420 since the first establishment

ment of the institution. The number of objects who partook of the bounty of the society this year far exceeds any preceding one; amongst whom were many soldiers and sailors wives and children in distress (whose husbands and fathers had been sent on foreign service) who were thereby enabled to return to their respective homes.

*Married.*—At *Norwich*, Robert Kinder, Esq. of Stoke Newington, to Miss Enfield, daughter of the late Dr. Enfield of *Norwich*.—At *Gorleston*, Lieut. Bray, Royal Navy, to Miss Tyler, only daughter of John Tyler of Southtown cottage.

*Died.*—At *Norwich*, aged 77, Mr. John Clarke Snell, formerly of Bury St. Edmunds. He was remarkable for his eccentricities and his extensive knowledge of mankind. For the last twenty years he had devoted his time to the study of astrology which rendered him a well known character. He supported an illness of three years with the utmost fortitude, and sunk into the arms of death with cheerful resignation. Aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Bowen. He had been for upwards of forty years Rector of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin, and Pulham St. Mary Magdalen. His tithe feast for the former parish (St. Mary) was on the day he died, when he was well enough to assist in receiving the same, but expired about ten o'clock at night. He was formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1759, M. A. 1762.—At *Lynn*, aged 59, Alexander Bowker, Esq. an alderman of that borough.—At *Snellisham*, Mary, the wife of Henry Styleman, Esq. after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation, the result of a truly christian and well-prepared mind, and for which the Almighty seemed mercifully pleased to reward her in her last moments with an unusual degree of tranquillity.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.* At *Northampton*, the Rev. W. Wilkieson of Woodbury Hall, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Elizabeth Mainwaring, second daughter of Rowland Mainwaring, Esq.

*Died.* At *Northampton*, aged 76, Mr. John Newcome, one of the senior aldermen of that corporation.—At *Mears Ashby*, aged 74, Mrs. Catherine Thornton, a maiden lady, universally respected and beloved for her many excellent qualities; she exercised the charity of a sincere Christian. Her good humour was accompanied with fortitude, and her piety was unaffected.—Aged 78, the Rev. Francis Mappletoft, Rector of Aynho. To attempt any eulogium on his character would be superfluous, his life having been one continued course of piety and active benevolence.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

Annual account of the charitable Institution at Bandro' Castle, for the relief of sick and lame poor, from Oct. 17, 1806, to Oct. 17, 1807.

Remaining on the Books, Oct.		Discharged cured	-	1143
17, 1806	- 73	Relieved	-	226
Out-patients admitted since	- 1278	Dead	-	14
In-patients	- 105	Sent to Newcastle	-	3
	1458	Remaining on the books	-	72
				1458

*Married.* At *Teignmouth*, Lieut. Richard Wilson, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Carr, of North Shields.

*Died.* At *Newcastle*, aged 70, the Rev. William Warrilow. He was much esteemed by a numerous circle of friends for his extensive information, his urbanity as a gentleman, and his erudition as a scholar.—Aged 55, Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Aberdeen, cattle-dealer. He retired to his bed at the Half-Moon Inn, in good health, and was found a corpse next morning.—At *Cullercoats*, near North Shields, aged 115, John Ramsay, mariner. He served as a cabin boy on board one of the ships in Sir George Rooke's squadron at the taking of Gibraltar, in 1704. He retained his faculties in full perfection till within a few days of his death, nor did his great age in the smallest degree damp his lively spirits.



spirits or shade his blythe countenance, and his society was eagerly courted by the young and gay in the neighbourhood, whom he never failed to gratify by a merry song or good old story.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.* At Nottingham, Captain Fisher, of the Bombay Artillery, to Miss Guy of St. Mary's Gate.—At Gonalston, the Rev. L. Oldacres, of Woodborough, to Miss Lealand, only daughter of William Lealand, Esq.—At Grefna Green, W. H. Hall, Esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Dickinson, eldest daughter of William Dickinson, Esq. of Muskham Grange.

*Died.* At Southwell, aged 80, Mr. C. Northage, farmer.—At Wigthorpe, James Worsley, Esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the York fencibles.—At Nottingham, aged 80, Mr. George Burbage, a member of the senior council of the corporation, and for upwards of thirty years, a proprietor and printer of the Nottingham journal. He had been in business as a bookseller and printer nearly sixty years; during which period it is but justice to say that by his intense application and urbanity of manners, he obtained the respect of all ranks and descriptions of society. As a tradesman his integrity was unimpeachable, and he had the satisfaction of maintaining what must ever be considered the most valuable appendage of a man of business, an unsullied reputation. He looked back upon his actions through life without remorse, and died as he had lived, in charity with all mankind. The vigour, not only of his body, but of his mind, continued unimpaired till within the last five months, when his frame began gradually to give way to the infirmities of nature, to which he at length fell a prey, at a mature old age.

#### OXFORD.

The subjects proposed for the Chancellor prizes for the ensuing year, are for Latin verses, *Delphi*. For the English essay, *Hereditary Rank*. The Vice Chancellor has also received a donation of 20l. to be given to the author of the best English verses on the following subject, viz. *Mahomet*. The first and last of the above subjects are intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation, and the other for those who have exceeded four but not completed seven years.

The following gentlemen are appointed to succeed the Public Preachers who go out of office at Michaelmas next, viz. Rev. Phineas Pett, D. D. Principal of St. Mary-hall.—Rev. Edward Nares, A. M. of Merton-college.—Rev. John Dean, A. M. Fellow of Brazen-nose-college.—Rev. William Nicholas Darned, M. A. Fellow of Christ-church-college.—Rev. John Mullens, M. A. of Exeter-college.

Thomas W. Heber, Esq. of Brazen-nose-college is elected Fellow of that society.

Mr. Bernard Smith, is admitted Fellow of New-college.

Messrs. William Bayer, of Trinity-college; Henry Knightly, of Christ-church; William Henry Carter, and William James, of Oriel; John Froyster Grantham, of Exeter; and George Hunt, of University-college; are admitted Bachelors of Arts.

Thomas Linwood Strong, Esq. of Oriel-college, and John Church, and William Broderick, Esq. of University-college, are admitted Bachelors of Arts, Grand Compounders.

Messrs. George Dixwell Grimes, and Thomas Duffield, of Merton-college; the Hon. George Charles Agar, the Rev. Hugh Chambers Jones, and John Matthias Turner, and Mr. William Russell Nail, of Christ-church; the Rev. Henry Booth Hibbert, and Mr. Frederic Augustus Laurence, of Queen's-college; the Rev. Charles Crane, of Magdalen-hall; the Rev. Joseph Jones, of Jesus-college; the Rev. Henry Mitton, and Charles Williams, of University-college, B. A. the Rev. Henry Penny, of Oriel-college; the Rev. Thomas Broadhurst, of Lincoln-college; the Rev. Edward Cook Forward, of Wadham-college; and the Rev. Joseph Benson, of St. Edmund-Hall, are admitted Masters of Arts.

Frederic Thomas Harvey Foster, Esq. B. A. of Christ-church, is admitted Master of Arts, Grand Compounder.

The

The Rev. William James Baker, Student in Law, of New College, is admitted Bachelor in Civil Law.

The Rev. Thomas Stephens, B. C. L. of Magdalen-hall, is admitted Doctor in Civil Law, Grand Compounder.

The Rev. George Shepherd, M. A. of University-college, and the Rev. John Burges, M. A. of St. John's, are admitted Bachelors in Divinity.

*Married.* At Oxford, the Rev. George Shepherd, Fellow of University college, and rector of St. Bartholomew, London, to Miss Wetherell, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, dean of Hereford and master of University college.—After a courtship of thirty years, Mr. William Jarvis, to Mrs. Sarah Buckland.—At *Bicester*, George Ormond, Esq. to Miss Phillips, daughter of Mr. Phillips, of Hethe Bredec Farm.—At *Woodstock*, Mr. Leake, of Witney, to Miss Horner, only daughter of the late Dr. Horner, rector of Lincoln college.

*Died.* At *Woodstock*, aged 90, Mr. Alderman Medcalfe. He had served the office of mayor of that borough, in 1754, and the ninth and last time in 1804, an interval of fifty years, which perhaps is unprecedented in the annals of Corporations. To the last he preserved his faculties entire, and three or four months before his death could walk three or four miles with the firm step of a young man; and it was to his taking much exercise in this way, that he in a great measure ascribed his good health, and his longevity. The retentiveness of his memory, the strength of his understanding, and the cheerful sociability of his manners, rendered him acceptable to all ages and conditions; and for firmness of principle, and rectitude of conduct, he has left an example, which we trust will not be lost on those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.* At *Prees*, the Rev. Edward Neville, M. A. vicar of that parish, to Miss Eliza Hill, third daughter of John Hill, Esq. late M. P. for Shrewsbury.

*Died.* At *Shrewsbury*, aged 67, Richard Rocke, Esq. of Tressnanney, Montgomeryshire.—Aged 61, Henry Bevan, Esq. one of the aldermen of that city. In the relative situations of husband, father and friend, he was affectionate, indulgent, and sincere, in every transaction through life he was honourable, and whilst magistrate of Shrewsbury, he was zealous and active in the duties of his office, a sound or rather a superior understanding, aided by reading and a retentive memory, rendered him an useful and desirable member of society, which when in health he promoted and enjoyed. He met his last enemy with the same courage and resolution he possessed as a soldier, when fighting in a distant clime the battles of his country, and he died a loyal subject, and a good christian.—At *Barrow*, aged 88, George Thompson, Esq. truly affectionate as a father, affable in manners, pleasant in conversation, and of the strictest probity and honour: his memory will long be respected by his relatives and numerous acquaintance.—At the *Moor*, near Ludlow, William Walcot, Esq. Major Commandant of the Ludlow and Bishop's Castle yeomanry cavalry.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Anniversary of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, was held at Hetling-House, and was attended by the President, Benj. Hobhouse, Esq. the Lord Lieut. and the two Members of the county. Sir John Coxo Hippisley, Sir Rich. Hoare, Sir Charles Malet, Barts. W. Gore Langton, Esq. with Messrs. Billingsley, Gordon, Gray, White, Parsons, and many other gentlemen, and farmers, noted for their skill and experience in various departments of Agriculture, breeding approved stock, &c. There was not, however, that very numerous attendance which we have seen at former Anniversaries; and, as a proof of the wisdom of the members, there were not that useless contention for the fattest animals, as was the *taste* a few years back, nor indeed was the shew of fat and lean cattle so large. Improvements in the implements of husbandry, [particularly a chaff-cutter of excellent construction,] with the

large exhibitions of wool, from the breed of the best Spanish British sheep, and the various specimens of beautiful superfine cloth, manufactured from it, seemed to claim the greatest attention of the meeting.—Mr. John Sherborne, of Bath, exhibited a most excellent sheep of the Leicester and Ryland cross, which was allowed by all who examined it, to be superior to any thing of the kind brought forward at the meeting. The best pig belonged to the same gentleman, but not being a member, of course he was not entitled to any prize. They were both bred at his little farm, at Twerton.—The Premiums and Bounties were awarded as follows by the Society:—J. W. Parsons, Esq. for making the greatest quantity of Cyder from unmixed Apples, 21l.—Messrs. Yeates, for manufacturing a piece of navy-blue Broad Cloth, from Dr. Parry's wool, bounty 8l. 8s.—Thomas Joyce, Esq. for manufacturing a piece of navy-blue Broad Cloth, from Lord Somerville's wool, premium 10l. 10s.—Lord Somerville, as grower of the wool, 7l. 7s.—Ditto, for exhibiting a Fleece of Wool, uncommonly fine, premium 5l. 5s.—Dr. Parry, for exhibiting Fleeces from 10 Rams of the flock, exhibited in June, premium 10l. 10s.—Mr. Biggs, for the best pen of 10 South-Down Ewes, premium 10l. 10s.—Dr. Parry, for the best pen of Merino Ryeland Ewes, premium 10l. 10s.—Mr. Paster, for exhibiting a 4-year old Devon Ox, bred and fed by himself, premium 10l. 10s.—Mr. Bryant, for the best 2-shear Leicester wether, bred and fattened by himself, premium 10l. 10s.—C. Gordon Gray, Esq. for 3 Devon Yearling Heifers, bred and shewn by himself, 10l. 10s.—For an ingenious Machine for discharging water on fruit trees, and other useful purposes, bounty 3l. 3s.—Thirteen persons, men and women, were rewarded with bounties for long and meritorious services in husbandry; and to the Shepherds of Dr. Parry, Sir Charles Malet, and Mr. Heaven, were given rewards for rearing the greatest number of lambs in proportion to the number yeaned.

*Married.* At *Walford*, Charles March Phillips, Esq. eldest son of Thomas March Phillips, Esq. of Gasenden-Park, Leicestershire, to Miss Harriot Ducarel, youngest sister of Philip Ducarel, Esq. of Walford-House.

*Died.* At *Bath*, aged 65, Mrs. Minshull, wife of John Minshull, Esq. of Swansea, and sister of the late Earl of Craven.—Mrs. Pigott, relict of the late Grenado Pigott, Esq.—At *Bath*, aged 72, John Bourmaster, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, which high rank he attained by professional merit, joined to the strictest honour and integrity, in the service of his country as well as in private life.—At *Bath*, the Hon. William Monson, Colonel of the 76th Hindostan regiment, one of the representatives in Parliament for the city of Lincoln.—At *Taunton*, aged 91, Mrs. Reed.—At *Philips Norton*, Charles Gibbs, a poor man who got his livelihood by carrying coal, and whose death is lamented with genuine sorrow by his neighbours: constantly occupied in the laborious employment of a collier, and just above poverty himself, he devoted his labours peculiarly to the supplying the wants of the poor immediately around him, and that he did with such liberality, feeling, and integrity, that a general sentiment of regret and esteem proclaims that his name deserves to be recorded, and that his example is worthy of imitation.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.* At *Stoke-upon-Trent*, John Wood, Esq. of Brownhills, to Miss Baddeley only daughter of John Baddeley, Esq. of Shilton in the Potteries.—At *Kinir*, Capt. Sims late of the Royal Marines, to Miss Leake of Tavistock, Devon.

*Died.* At *The Hough* near Stafford, aged 93, Benjamin Snape, Esq.

Mr. Parker of Swindon, in the Parish of Womborne. He was poisoned by his servant who administered arsenic to him in a cup of Camomile tea. The miscreant who committed this horrible act made his escape, but has since been apprehended at Bristol, and committed to Stafford gaol for trial.

At *Bridgford*. Aged 48, Mr. Matthew Talbot of the White Hart. Some time previous to his death he was seized with a lethargic complaint and continued for several days in a profound sleep. He then awoke for a short time in a most impatient state of hunger, having satisfied the cravings of nature, he again

again gradually fell into the same drowsy and insensible state, from which nothing could rouse him. In this fit of lethargy he again continued for a whole week, when he awoke only to meet the sleep of death.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.* At *Earsham*, near *Bungay*, *John Waddams, Esq.* of the 67th Foot, to *Miss Anna Maria Butcher*, youngest daughter of *Mark Butcher, Esq.*—At *East Bergholt*, *John Brooke, Esq.* of *Brantham* to *Miss Gosnal*, daughter of *John Gosnal, Esq.*

*Died.* At *Bury St. Edmunds*, aged 87, *Mrs. Pretymen*, wife of *George P. Esq.*—At *Ipswich*, *Mrs. Clara Reeve*. She was the eldest daughter of the *Rev. William Reeve, A. M.* many years minister of *St. Nicholas, Ipswich*, and sister of the late *Vice admiral Reeve*. In 1777, she published "*The Old English Baron*," a Romance of considerable repute, and several other works since that time.—Aged 79, the *Rev. William Gordon, D. D.* formerly pastor of the *Dis-senting Congregation in Ticket-street*.—At *Leiston*, aged 52, of a rapid decline, *William Basham, Esq.* a Captain in the *East Suffolk Regiment of Militia*, in which he had served with honour to himself, and credit to the Regiment, thirty years, twenty-eight of which he had been Adjutant. Those who witnessed the sorrow of his brother officers, (to whom he was endeared by his con-descending and gentlemanly manners) when this melancholy event was made known, can best describe their feelings. Though strict in discipline, and ever forward to punish any flagrant breach of duty, he was equally zealous to reward where justly due. His loss in the more endearing circles of domestic life will be severely felt, from the recollection of his possessing every virtue which adorns mankind, and leave a lasting impression upon the memory of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

## SURREY.

*Died.* At *Abbs Court*, aged 79, the *Countess Dowager Bathurst*.—At *Clapham-Common*, aged 81, *John Collick, Esq.* late of *St. Martin's Lane*, one of the *Magistrates* for the county of *Middlesex* and *Westminster*.—*Mr. Ralph Sedgewick* of *Newington*, merchant. He had been spending the day with his daughter, and a party of friends who reside in *Finsbury square*, and retired at ten o'clock. On the coach arriving at his door, he was found a corpse. It was manifest from the testimony of the coachman that the deceased had bursted a blood vessel, whilst in the act of coughing.

## SUSSEX.

*Died.* At *Watergate House*, *Mrs. Thomas*, wife of *George White Thomas, Esq. M. P.* for *Chichester*, and daughter of *John Page, Esq.* who represented that city in five successive Parliaments. This afflictive loss is not to her relations alone, for the indigent and distressed of her neighbourhood were all of her family; she not only administered to their wants and comforts, but stimulated them to early habits of religion and industry; those mild and benevolent virtues she enforced by example as well as precept, and such was the even tenor of her way, that she is consigned to the grave without an enemy.—At *St. Cross*, aged 91, *Mrs. Hannah Norman*, relict of the late *John Norman, Esq.*—At *Brighton*, aged 17, *Miss Scott*, eldest daughter of *Mr. Scott*, miniature painter. In May 1806, the *Society of Arts* voted her the *Large silver Pallet*, for a *Drawing of the Virgin and Child*. From the specimens of her abilities in drawing it was hoped by her family and numerous friends that she would have arrived at great proficiency in that delightful art, but now they have to deplore the loss of an ingenious, most dutiful, sincere, and affectionate girl. Her brother who possessed the same talent, died lately of the same complaint—a consumption.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

At a very numerous meeting of the *Proprietors of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal Navigation*, held at *Birmingham*, it was unanimously resolved,

resolved, that application should be made to Parliament early in the next session for leave to raise the sum of 168,000*l.* by erecting 4200 new shares of 40*l.* each, and the following plan to be pursued in the disposal of them: the present proprietors are to have the liberty of taking two shares in addition to every one of the present shares they now hold, provided they take them on or before the 31st of January next, and of whatever remain for a month after that time they are to be allowed two more at the expiration of the month. The remaining shares are to be purchased by any persons who wish to become proprietors. By this plan no additional burthen is imposed upon the present holders, as it will be optional whether they chuse to purchase any of the new shares.

*Married.* At *Allesley*, near *Coventry*, Captain *Watson*, son of Major *Watson*, of *Southwell* in *Nottinghamshire*, to Miss *Harnet Mallby*, of *Allesley*.

*Died.* At *Birlingham*, Mr. *Smithin*, farmer. He was sitting at dinner in perfect health, and expired without a word or groan.—At *Edgbaston-mill*, aged 107, John *Key*.

## WESTMORELAND.

*Married.* At *Middleton-chapel*, John *Moore*, Esq. of *Grimes-Hill*, to Miss *Gathorne*, daughter of the late *Richard Gathorne*, Esq. of *Kirby-Lonsdale*.—At *Kendal*, John *Drinkwater*, Esq. of *Liverpool*, to Miss *Gandy*, of *Kendal*.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Died.* At *Marlborough*, suddenly, Lieutenant-Colonel *Boys*, who had been for many years inspecting field officer of that district.—At *Groundwell*, near *Swindon*, *Simon Waite*, Esq. a gentleman highly beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—At *Berwick, St. John*, aged 41, Mr. *Philip Pinckny*. He might justly be ranked among the first of the respectable class of gentlemen farmers; frank and open in his temper, hospitable in his style of living, generous and attentive to the wants of his labourers and dependents, he lived beloved and has died regretted by all to whom he was known. Though of an uncommonly athletic and healthy appearance, he died of an illness brought on by standing on damp ground in thin boots.—At *Swindon*, aged 50, Mr. *Samuel Shepard*, Woolstapler. A mild, indulgent, and benevolent disposition entitled him to the love and affection of his relations and to the esteem of a numerous acquaintance. In the early part of life he possessed a strong understanding, which he honestly and actively employed in the pursuits of his business, but during the last eight or ten years a rapid succession of apoplectic fits gradually weakened his understanding and impaired his vigour of body, till he sunk into the grave, a melancholy proof of the weakness of human nature. Let those who read this never pride themselves upon their mental superiority or bodily strength, for they know not to what they may be doomed.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.* At *Stourbridge*, aged 60, Thomas *Hornblower*, Esq.

## YORKSHIRE.

*Married.* At *Bantry*, William *Neill*, Esq. of *Barnweile*, *Ayrshire*, captain in the 68th foot, to Miss *Caroline Spiller*, eldest daughter of *George Spiller*, Esq. deputy commissary general.—At *Dalton*, William *Townson*, of *Whinsell*, in *Penninton*, to Miss *Atkinson*, of the *Manor, Furness Abbey*.—At *Leeds*, Joseph *Lee*, Esq. of *Red-Hill*, *Worcestershire*, to Miss *Lydia Browne*, eldest daughter of *Wade Browne*, Esq. of *Potter-Newton*.

*Died.* Aged 74, the Right Honourable Viscountess *Irwin*, relict of the Right Honourable Viscount *Irwin*, of *Temple-Newsome*. Her charities were as extensive as her rank was elevated. The death of such a parent and such a friend must ever be deeply and unaffectedly deplored by her relatives and connections. Indeed it is a loss that must be most extensively felt, for never had servants a better mistress, never had a numerous tenantry better tenures, never had the poor a better friend.—At *York*, aged 77, the Rev. Edward



ward Willan: fifty-two years vicar of the Holy Trinity King's Court in that city, and perpetual curate of Fulford. He will be deeply lamented by his numerous relatives and sincerely regretted by his parishioners, towards whom he uniformly discharged the duties both of a good shepherd and a faithful friend.—At *Sheffield*. Mrs. Woolen, haft-turner. She had just finished reading a letter which contained an account of the loss of a ship on board of which all the crew perished, excepting her own son and another boy, when being suddenly overcome with joy and apprehension, she fell upon the floor and instantly expired.—At *Doncaster*, aged 57, Henry Moyes, M. D. of Edinburgh. He was delivering a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, in the course of one of which he was seized with a complaint in the stomach, which after a short indisposition deprived the world of a learned and truly valuable character.—Mr. William Littlewood, one of the Common Councilmen of that borough.—At *Hull*, aged 57, Nathaniel Tucker, M. D. a man whose purity of morals and rectitude of conduct in every department in life, will long render his memory dear to his surviving relatives and friends. He had practised in *Hull* twenty-two years, and as a proof of the respect in which he was held; the gentlemen of the faculty belonging to the Infirmary, attended his funeral in a body.—Aged 83, Mrs. Clifford, relict of the late Mr. Francis C.—Aged 49, Mr. Henry Dales of Bridlington. In returning from the house of a friend in Dock-street he missed his way, in consequence of the darkness of the evening, and fell into the Dock where his body was found next morning.—At *Richmond*, Mr. Thomas Meadows, comedian, many years a respectable performer in Mr. Butler's company. He was the author of "Theatrical Gleanings, and other pieces.—Near *Tadcaster*, where he was found dead, having perished from the inclemency of the weather, James Wadman, of Killing-hall. He had been indulging in the festivities of a wedding, and was returning home rather intoxicated, when the frosty arm of death arrested him. His faithful dog did not desert him, but remained watching the lifeless body of his master, with such vigilance, that no stranger could approach it until the animal was removed. The driver of a waggon perished in the same storm, and in the same neighbourhood.

## WALES.

Some Gentlemen interested in the mineralogy of Wales, have determined to have the mountains in that country examined by a practical mineralogist, in order that the various veins of metallic ores contained in them may be worked if sufficiently valuable. The investigation has succeeded as far as yet pursued beyond expectation, and in a small part of the prescribed range of mineralogical examination, several rich veins of copper ore have been discovered, and an extensive vein of lead ore traced across a valley, near *Linfair*, in *Merionethshire*, under a stratum of rock, not more than two feet in thickness. This vein has been opened, and is now working to great advantage.

*Married.* At *Baseley*, Thomas Powell, Esq. to Miss Pierce, of *Talgarth*.—At *Abergwilly Church, Carmarthenshire*, John George Philips, Esq. of *Cwmgwilly*, to Miss Thomas, of *Carmarthen*.

*Died.* At *Swansea*, aged 89, Mr. Richard Prichard, the last of the male descendants of the respectable family of Prichard, of *Bach-y-gwryddyn*, near *Swansea*.—At *Kidwelly*, aged 78, the Rev. ——— Williams, vicar of that parish, which he had served for fifty-five years.

## SCOTLAND.

The valuable collection made by the late Dr. William Hunter, is now deposited in the University of Glasgow; and is one of the most august monuments of the love of science in the world. There are medals of the Greek, Persian, Phœnician, Samaritan, and Punic Cities; of their Kings, &c. The library comprehends all the early printed books of the 15th century, and the rare editions of the classics.

*Married.* At *Inveresk*, the Earl of Selkirk, to Miss Jane Wedderburn, only daughter of James Wedderburn Colville, Esq.—At *Edinburgh*, Lieutenant Alexander Morris, Royal Navy, to Miss Jane Davie, daughter of the late John

John Davie, Esq. of Gavieside.—Charles M'Intosh, Esq. Captain 77th regiment, to Miss M'Pherson, eldest daughter of Major M'Pherson, Assistant Barrack-Master General.—At *Glasgow*, James F. Leitch, Esq. to Miss Barbara Lang, youngest daughter of John Lang, Esq.—At *Aberdeen*, Robert Shand, Esq. of Hillside, to Miss Elizabeth Davidson, second daughter of Alexander Davidson, Esq. of Summer-hill.—At *Bridgeton*, near Montrose, William Gordon, Esq. of Milrig, Ayrshire, late in the civil service at Madras, to Miss Jessie Orr, daughter of Patrick Orr, Esq.—At *Cruickstone*, John Murray, Esq. writer, in Sirling, to Miss Jane Buchanan, daughter of the late Thomas Buchanan, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

*Died.* At *Edinburgh*, Robert Balfour, of Balcarvie, Esq.—William Ker, Esq. of Kerfield.—Aged 76, Mrs. Janet Douglas, relict of William Irvine, of Bonshaw, Esq.—At *Glasgow*, aged 84, Mrs. Hannah Park, relict of John Shortridge, Esq. merchant.—At *Tradestown*, aged 83, Mrs. Tait.—At *Aberdeen*, aged 85, Mr. Samuel Gordon, builder.—At *Strachan*, the Rev. William Thomson, minister of that parish.—At *Aberdeen*, aged 80, Mrs. Agnes Lumsden, daughter of the late Rev. John Lumsden, Professor of Divinity in King's college, in that University.—At *Anstruther*, Andrew Black, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at that port.—At *Dunsc*, John Turnbull, Esq. of Abbey-St. Bathars.—At *Inverary*, the Rev. John Webster, minister of that parish.—At *Paisley*, Mrs. Helen Stewart, wife of John M'Kerrel, Esq.

## IRELAND.

On Wednesday morning, the 18th, two large transports, and the Prince of Wales Packet, Capt. Edwards, sailed from Dublin harbour, having on board the 97th regiment, and a number of volunteers from the South Cork and South Mayo regiments of Militia—On Thursday morning, they endeavoured to return, when the heaviest fall of sleet and snow perhaps ever remembered took place. As the evening came on the gale increased, and several signals were fired, but no possible assistance from the shore could be afforded. The first misfortune, it appears, happened to the Prince of Wales, who about 11 at night, struck on the rocks under the battery at Dunleary point, and went to the bottom, with 120 souls on board, mostly recruits for the 18th regiment, in the care of Lieut. Maclane. The captain, some of the crew, and two officers have been preserved.—The second in this melancholy list, appears to have been the Rochdale transports of Liverpool, on board of which was the Staff of the 97th regiment: Friday morning, the 20th, exhibited her alongside the tower a complete wreck—her bottom bilged. On board of this, we regret to state, there were no less than 265 swallowed up by the merciless element.—The embarkation return is as follows, viz.:—1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, 8 Serjeants, 9 Corporals, 170 rank and file, 42 women, and 29 children! not one individual of whom have escaped. Among the Officers lost, we have to lament, Major O'Gormogon. Lieuts. Long and Power, with Ensign Way.—Mrs. O'Gormogon shared the fate of her husband.—The shores in the neighbourhood of Sea-point house presented a scene of the most horrid and revolting kind: human bodies of both sexes, from mature age to infancy; the broken fragments of trunks, wearing apparel, arms, provisions, naval wreck, &c. which accompany them, form altogether, perhaps, as dreadful a scene as ever has been contemplated by human nature.—A collier, on the same night, went down between Dunleary and the South Bull, and every soul perished.—A trader, belonging to a reputable broker of Dublin, is also said to have encountered a similar misfortune, which has been no less fatal;—and there is too much reason to fear that a Liverpool packet has met the same fate, as a vessel answering her description has been seen off Bray, with her bottom uppermost.

*Married.* At *Dublin*, Joshua Kemmis, Esq. of Knightstown, in the Queens-county, to Miss Smyth, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Smyth.—Charles Hart, Esq. of Tenderry, to Miss Hutchinson, daughter of Thomas H. Esq. of Black Forrest.—John Brady, of Duragh, in Cavan, Esq. to Mrs. Ann Smyth, relict of the late Laurence Smyth, Esq. of Coolehill.—At *Westport-house*, the seat of the Marquis of Sligo, George Moore, Esq. of Moore-Hall, Mayo, to Miss Louisa

Louisa Browne, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John B. of Elm Hall, in the same county.—At *Limeric*, George Jevois Boulster, of Bullerboy, Esq. to Miss A. Shaughnessy, daughter of Mr. John S. merchant.—At *Tarbert*, Laurence Cussan, of Rock-hill, Esq. to Miss Sandes, daughter of William Sandes, of Sallowglin, Esq. county Kerry.

*Died.* In *High-street, Dublin*, Mr. James McCreery, an old and respectable citizen, whose private virtues and upright conduct, rendered him an ornament of society: in him his family have to regret the loss of a tender parent, the poor a friend, and charity a benefactor.—At his house, at *Cold Blow*, near Dublin, on the 10th inst. the Rev. Thomas Lyster, D.D. aged 66 years, he was a Curate in the city of Dublin 44 years, in the parishes of St. Werburgh and St. Peter, and acted as Secretary to the Dublin Society for 35 years, with the strictest integrity and assiduity. This gentleman was married to Miss Ould, only daughter of Sir Fielding Ould, who was knighted by the father of the present Duke of Bedford, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Lyster's situation as Secretary made him known to all the Nobility and landed interest of Ireland. Many were the livings bestowed on amiable persons during thirty-five years; yet this worthy unassuming man died a curate at the age of 66.—In *Kilmainham Gaol*, after a captivity of six months, literally of a broken heart, John Long, Esq. He was a man who had lived for the greatest part of a long life among people of the first consequence, by whom he was both loved and respected. Possessed of uncommon natural talents, he unfortunately wanted steadiness in pursuit, too often the defect of superior genius. He held many years an employment in the Revenue, which he greatly improved and advanced its interests, but losing by death his great and powerful friend Mr. Beresford, that salary and remuneration to which he conceived he had the most undoubted and equitable claim were withheld. Enfeebled by sickness and old age, he was arrested and thrown into prison for the bill of costs of an attorney whom he never saw and never employed. The sum he was imprisoned for was small, and would have been cheerfully paid by a young Nobleman, less distinguished for high rank and fortune than by unbounded philanthropy and charity, but the moderation or the pride of Mr. Long, shrank from the idea of being too burdensome to his munificent benefactor, and thus in a crowded and offensive prison he fell a victim to the delicacy of his feelings, leaving behind him, to the pity of the public and the consideration of those on whom he may have had any claims, a widow, an old woman between eighty and ninety, destitute of every comfort, as the miserable manner of her husband's death amply testifies.—At *Mountpanther Down*, the Rev. C. W. Moore, many years rector of the parish of Moira.—At *Waterford*, Robert Dobbyn, Esq. Recorder and Common Councilman of that city.—The Rev. John Hawkins, rector of the parish of Killybegs, and eldest son of the late Bishop of Raphoe. His death will long be regretted by his parishioners, for he was sociable, humane, hospitable, and generous; the benevolence of his heart was unbounded, and his charity was at least commensurate with his ability, and it may be worthy of observation that in his intercourse with his parishioners, he was better known by his benefactions than by his exactions. Hence it was that neither his own peace, nor the peace of his parish, was ever disturbed by Rebels or by Threshers.—At the advanced age of 110 years, Dennis Hampson, the blind bard of Maggilligan, of whom so interesting an account has been given by Miss Owenon, in her elegant work, "*The Wild Irish Girl*." A few hours before his death he tuned his harp, that he might have it in readiness to entertain Sir H. Bruce's family who were expected to pass that way in a few days, and who were in the habit of stopping to hear his music; shortly after however, he felt the approach of death, and calling his family around him resigned his breath without a struggle, being in perfect possession of his faculties to the last moment. Some kindred spirit has produced the following tribute to the memory of this "aged son of song."

The fame of the brave shall no longer be sounded,  
The last of our bards now sleeps cold in his grave;  
Magilligan Rocks, where his lays have resounded,  
Frown dark at the ocean, and spurn at the wave.

For

For Hampson no more shall thy soul-touching finger  
Steal sweet o'er the strings, and wild melody pour;  
No more near thy hut shall the villagers linger,  
While strains from thy harp warble soft round the shore.

No more thy harp swells with enraptured emotion,  
Thy wild gleams of fancy for ever are fled,  
No longer thy minstrelsy charms the rude ocean,  
That rolls near the green turf that pillows thy head.

Yet vigour and youth with bright visions had fired thee,  
And rose-buds of health have blown deep on thy cheek;  
The songs of the sweet Bards of Erin inspired thee,  
And urged thee to wander like laurels to seek.

Yes, oft hast thou sung of our kings crown'd with glory,  
Or sighing repeated the lover's fond lay,  
And oft hast thou sung of the Bards famed in story,  
Whose wild notes of rapture have long past away.

Thy grave shall be screen'd from the blast and the billow,  
Around it a fence shall posterity raise;  
Erin's children shall wet with their tears thy cold pillow.  
Her youths shall lament thee, and carol thy praise.

### FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

*Died.* At sea, on board his Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, William Warden, Esq. a Post Captain in his Majesty's navy, and commander of that ship. The death of this gallant and enterprising young officer will be deeply lamented by all who knew him, and may be considered as a great loss to the British navy, of which he promised to be one of the brightest ornaments. Capt. Warden had the singular honour and good fortune to be trained under the personal care of that gallant and accomplished officer Sir Edward Pellew, since his entrance into the navy in 1793, and shared the glory of all that officer's brilliant achievements till his arrival to the supreme command in those seas. The loss of this gallant officer is the more to be lamented, as having been caused by excessive fatigue and exposure in the execution of his duty during a violent gale of wind he encountered on his passage to Madras, on the 24th of May, in the latitude of the Negran, long. 91. 30 East, in which they were under the necessity of cutting away the main and mizen masts for the preservation of the ship.—At *Calcutta*, on the 28th of April, 1807, after an illness of a few hours, Richard Comyns Birch, Esq. Purveyor General of Hospitals, Postmaster General, and Commissioner of Chensurah and Chandernagore; a man whose virtues shone too conspicuously in an active and useful life to need the aid of posthumous panegyric. At once the man of letters and the polished gentleman, blessed by nature with genius and talents, which he had sedulously and successfully improved by observation and reflection, possessed of feelings tremblingly alive to the calls of benevolence, a heart prone to indulge in the tenderest sympathies of distress, his virtues assumed a scope, an activity and direction, that gave dignity and practical utility to every period of his life. In the death of such a man society has to mourn no ordinary loss; his bereaved family and relations have to deplore a most afflicting calamity, under which no consolation can arise, but in pious resignation to the will of that unerring Providence, before whom he has been called to receive in a better life the reward of virtue. At *Agra*, on the 19th of June, aged 95, Kadidjah Sultana Begum, sister of Nawaub Nadjaph Khan, vizier to the late Shah Allum, and relict of Nawaub Musum Khan, brother to the Nawaub Sudder Jung. Since the death of her brother the life of this venerable and respectable lady has been embittered by a constant series of misfortunes, unprecedented as unmerited. They reduced her as well as the

the descendants of her magnanimous brother to a state of the most wretched penury, which would have accompanied her to the grave, but for the liberal and benevolent assistance afforded her by the British Government. Her remains were interred in great state, and accompanied to the grave by a company of sepoys, by all the native civil officers of government, and by all the people of rank and respectability residing in Agra, who, by the sorrow expressed at her death, passed on the character of her whole life the highest possible eulogium.—At Kingston, Jamaica, David Innes, Esq. naval officer at that port.—Abdool Uzeez, father of the present daring chief of the Wahabees, lately died on the borders of the desert at a very advanced age, and possessed of greater property than, it is stated, was ever before enjoyed by any individual. For many years he was at the head of a numerous banditti that kept Persia in a state of continued alarm, and during that period plundered innumerable tombs and shrines which had been enriched by pilgrims and devotees from every quarter in the course of several centuries. His son, who succeeds to this immense treasure, was previously, by the plunder of Mecca, Tyee, Medina, &c. one of the richest men in the world.—Suddenly, in America, the Hon. Isaac Smith, Esq. of Trenton, in the 72d year of his age, late President of the Bank of Trenton. The eminent character of the deceased merits the tribute of applause from the pen of the American historian. From the earliest period of the revolutionary war he was highly distinguished for his patriotic services in the cause of his country, in which, uniting firmness with moderation, he combined the spirit of the soldier with the talents of the statesman. He commanded a regiment in the year 1776, during which gloomy period his conduct was marked with the most exemplary fortitude and perseverance. About this period being called to the arduous, responsible, and highly perilous duty of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State, he has for the space of 18 years discharged the important duties of this high office with the greatest dignity and fidelity, during which time he was also elected by the suffrages of the people of New Jersey, at a general state election, to the honourable station of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, where his high character for political wisdom and tried integrity were known and duly appreciated by all his co-patriots, and particularly by the illustrious Washington and Adams, with whom he enjoyed the intimacy of particular friendship. Possessing the advantages of a well cultivated and classical education, he united in himself in a very eminent degree the characters of a christian, a scholar, and a gentleman, and while the more shining traits of his public character will long endure him to the memory of the patriot, the amiable virtues of his private life are indelibly engraved in the hearts of those with whom he was united by the more interesting ties of affinity and friendship.—*Trenton Fed.*

*Washington, Sept. 2.*—Yesterday, intelligence was received at the Navy Yard in this city, of the death of Commodore Edward Preble, of the United States navy. Immediately, in commemoration of the loss sustained by the death of this valuable officer, the flags of the frigates in ordinary and at the Marine garrison, were struck half mast: at half past noon one gun was fired at the Navy Yard, which was repeated every half hour, till half past five o'clock, when the firing was repeated every five minutes till seventeen minutes before sun-set, at which time commenced a discharge of seventeen minute guns; when, with the departing sun, the colors were struck, amidst the sincere regrets of his brother officers. In the death of the brave and intelligent Preble, his country has sustained a great—we hope (particularly in the present crisis of our affairs) not an irreparable loss.

On the 26th of July last, the body of a young man, genteelly dressed, was found dead on the shore at Wheehawk, near the monument of General Hamilton. Information was immediately given to the coroner, and the body was conveyed to the city of Jersey, where an inquest was held. On examination it appeared, that he had shot himself with a ball from a large horse-pistol, which tore off part of his ear. His name was J. A. Bettell, a foreigner, about the age of 20 years. Two letters were found in his pocket, one addressed to the person who might find his body, the other to a gentleman at Brooklyn. In these letters he signifies his intention of destroying himself—that he was tired of his life—and could not bear the idea of his beloved (whom he styles his



Matilda) being in the arms of another. In one of the letters is his will, bequeathing two-thirds of his property to Matilda, and the remainder to the family of the gentleman above named. The letters are dated the 27th ult. and it is supposed he perpetrated the horrid deed on that day. He had been seen near the monument, with a book in his hand, and on being observed, drew his hat over his eyes. The book was found on the ground by his side, and was "*The Sorrows of Werter*."—It lay open at the place where Werter writes to Charlotte, "They are loaded—the clock strikes twelve—I go—Charlotte, Charlotte! Farewell! Farewell!" That and several other passages in the book, corresponding with his unhappy situation, were marked by him with a pen.

### RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

On October 27th the President of the United States addressed a message to both houses of Congress. It begins with recapitulating the circumstances which occasioned the mission of ministers to London for the purpose of settling the differences between the two countries—the cause of the rejection of the offered treaty, and the resumption of the negotiations. It then adverts to the outrage committed on the Chesapeake frigate and its consequences, and speaks of the necessity of excluding armed vessels, for the future, from the harbours of the United States. It proceeds to mention an additional violation of maritime rights by the English government, by its order interdicting all trade of neutrals between parts not at amity with it. On this subject it is remarkable that not the least notice is taken of the French declaration of blockade; and indeed, throughout the message, no allusion whatever is made to the conduct of France or its system of policy: it is even included in the general assertion, that with all the other nations of Europe harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing. The President goes on to mention, that the differences with Spain remain unsettled; and that symptoms of ferment have appeared among the remote Indians in the North-west. He notices the application of certain appropriations of revenue to the defence of New York, Charleston, and New Orleans, and hints at further measures of preparation. He alludes to the matter of Aaron Burr, and the defeat of the attempts against the public peace; and concludes with a very favourable statement of the public finances.

On the whole, it is manifest from this address, that the differences with England are at present the prominent objects of consideration in the United States, that they are regarded in the most serious light, and that the President, in particular, has adopted sentiments very hostile to this country. It is said, however, that some subsequent debates in Congress have left the anti-anglican party in a minority; but when the account of the last orders of council reaches America, there is reason to apprehend such an additional exasperation as will produce some violent resolutions.

The entrance of a Russian squadron into the Tagus some time since excited a suspicion of approaching hostilities between England and Russia, though that circumstance since appears to have been unconnected with any political plan. All doubts, however, have since been removed by a declaration issued from the imperial court of Petersburg, in the beginning of November, of a directly hostile tendency. This paper, after stating various complaints against England for want of co-operation in the war with France, the aggression on Denmark,

Denmark, &c. proceeds to annul every connexion and subsisting convention between the two countries, to assert the principles of the armed neutrality of the empress Catharine, to demand satisfaction for the detention of vessels belonging to Russian subjects, and to declare that there shall be no re-establishment of concord till satisfaction be given to Denmark, and peace be made with the French emperor. An ukase was at the same time issued, laying an embargo upon all British ships, and property on board them and in the custom-houses. It decrees that British immoveable property, and what does not consist of goods, shall be left in the possession of the owners, but not to be sold, transferred, or mortgaged.

In consequence of these measures, the British ambassador quitted Russia; and a Russian frigate, with a quantity of specie on board, lying at Spithead, has been seized and brought into Portsmouth. An answer to the declaration has since appeared in the London Gazette, couched in moderate but firm language, and powerfully refuting all the allegations made by the Russian cabinet. It is followed by an order for reprisals upon the vessels, goods, &c. of that country. The two nations, therefore, are now at open war.

The emperor Napoleon is at present making a tour in his Italian dominions, and has visited Milan, Venice, and other cities. Some new measures may be expected to succeed. It is said that he is reconciled to his brother Lucien, who has for some time resided at Rome.

The legislative body in Holland have addressed their king in terms expressive of an ardent desire for peace. He has since returned a message, containing a report of the state of the nation, by no means flattering. His court is now at Utrecht.

At Madrid another royal decree was published, dated Nov. 5th, in which the king declares he has forgiven his son in consequence of his having made known the authors of "the horrible plan," and laid open the whole in a legal form. Two billets are annexed, from the prince of Asturias to the king and queen, in which he acknowledges his "failure of duty," and submissively begs pardon. To add to the mystery of this strange affair, the prince, it is said, has since been nominated generalissimo of the army destined against Portugal.

This last kingdom has been the scene of a very memorable and extraordinary transaction, which adds to the wonderful events of the time. The English ambassador, Lord Strangford, though removed to a British man of war after the hostile acts against this country which the prince regent had been compelled to adopt, did not cease to preserve a communication with the court of Portugal, and to make representations of the necessary result of its conduct. By these, together with the avowed intention of the French emperor to deprive the prince of all authority, he was at length led to the determination of throwing himself into the arms of England, and, under its auspices, of quitting his European dominions to take possession of the colony of Brazil. On November 24th the whole Portuguese royal family, consisting of fifteen persons, embarked on board a fleet composed of eight sail of the line, four frigates, some small armed vessels, and thirty merchant ships, and on Dec. 1 set sail for the Brazils, accompanied by four British men of war. One of the Portuguese ships of the line was afterwards detached for an English port. Of the few left behind, one only was nearly fitted for sea. Lord Strangford accompanied them between Madeira and the Azores, and then returned to England. No resistance was  
made

made by the Russian squadron in the Tagus, of which it is said that only three ships are in fighting condition, and those seem to have had no orders to act. Sir Sidney Smith has since resumed the blockade of the Tagus. The prince had appointed a regency; and on his departure issued a declaration to the people of Portugal of the reasons which had induced him to take this step. It does not appear that they have taken any lively interest in his fate. The retreat of the royal family has, of course, precluded any attempt to resist the invasion of the French and Spaniards, the former of whom immediately entered Lisbon, and are, doubtless, at this time, in possession of the whole country.

The Algerines have recommenced hostilities against the Americans, and it is said they have also declared war against the French and Spaniards. Their preference of our friendship to that of these nations will be useful for the supply of Gibraltar, which is thought to be in danger of a siege, but it is to be hoped that we shall not reckon them among our *allies*.

General Sir John Moore has left Sicily with a body of 8000 men, and is gone upon a secret expedition. He was last heard of from Gibraltar.

War continues on the frontiers between the Turks and Servians. The evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russians has not yet taken place; on the contrary, the Russians are strengthening their posts in those quarters.

At the close of 1806 we gave a general view of the events of that year, and a sketch of the prospects with which it concluded. His Majesty's speech then called upon the nation to lend its utmost exertions against "the formidable and increasing power of the enemy." Every lover of his country must deeply lament the deteriorated state of our prospects with which the year 1807 terminates. The remaining hope of a continental resistance to the gigantic power of France from the numerous armies of Russia united with the remnant of Prussia, has not only totally failed, but Russia has been induced to co-operate in the schemes of the French emperor, and is converted into an open enemy to England. The only enterprize of the British arms which has been attended with success has added a new and inveterate foe to the list of our enemies, and, it is to be feared, has durably injured the national character in the eye of Europe. The exclusion of British commerce and communication has been extended to the country with which we had the most intimate political relation, and now embraces almost the whole European continent. In Egypt and South America our arms have been disgraced, and our plans completely defeated. Our single remaining ally will probably be compelled to abandon our cause, if not to join the host of our enemies; whilst hostility is perhaps impending from another and more important quarter. Thus, if the war continues, we shall have to engage single-handed against the whole martial world, with the certainty of a volcano of disaffection ready to burst forth within the empire itself. Under such circumstances, surely the most sanguine will hesitate before they urge the nation on to a blind career of warfare without aim or end, every successive year of which is likely (if we judge from past experience) to render our condition more alarming than the preceding!

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### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The transfer of the Portuguese government from Portugal to Brazil opens a new field for British industry. Our intercourse with Brazil has hitherto been very limited, having been chiefly confined to a few of our Indianmen, who called

called at some part of the coast of Brazil, generally Rio de Janeiro, in the course of their outward voyage. Now, however, Brazil has received a great accession of wealthy inhabitants; her commerce with Portugal is suspended, and England is the only link by which she remains connected with Europe. We may therefore conclude, that the restrictions on the importation of English merchandize will be removed, and employment given to a number of vessels not calling in their way to a remote destination, but regularly occupied in the Brazil trade. The extent of this country is immense; its length is not over-rated at two thousand four hundred miles, and its surface is thirteen times as extensive as that of Great Britain. It comprises every variety of soil, and almost every variety of climate. The southern division partakes of the characteristics of Buenos Ayres, while the northern abounds with the rich produce of tropical regions. It has been said by some persons that the loss of Buenos Ayres is now doubly matter of regret, as that province united with Brazil might have constituted a magnificent empire. But we are by no means converts to this opinion. Brazil evidently supplies us with sufficient extent of coast and territory—all that we want is, that human prudence should co-operate with the bounty of nature—that is, that the trade of import and export in Brazil should be laid open by the Portuguese government, in the same way as the trade of the United States of North America. The Portuguese, like the Spaniards, are so jealous of their sovereignty, and so wedded to ancient prejudices, that this permission could never have been expected, unless at a time of pressure. But that which necessity has extorted is often continued through choice, and there can be little doubt that the people of Brazil, having once tasted the sweets of a free trade, would be averse to relinquish them, and that their government would be equally reluctant to forego its financial advantages. Assuming, therefore, that a great change is about to take place in our intercourse with Portuguese America, the next question is, in what articles will this intercourse consist? Principally in the export of cotton manufactures; although the quantity of woollens required in a country which extends to thirty-five degrees from the equator will not be inconsiderable, especially when we take into account that America is much colder in the same latitude than our own hemisphere. All articles of hardware, jewellery, saddlery, &c. will likewise be in demand; in short almost every thing that is wanted in North America, in the West Indies, or in any quarter which, like these, is an agricultural and not a manufacturing country. The returns from Brazil will be chiefly in raw produce, in cotton-wool, sugar, hides, tallow, salt provisions, &c. The precious metals, likewise, will be an important article in the exports from Brazil.

The second West India convoy, amounting to about 150 sail, proceeded on their voyage from Portsmouth on the 18th of last month, and having had very fair winds down Channel, there can be little doubt of their reaching their destination before the end of January. They will arrive in a distressed and dispirited country. A full twelvemonth has now elapsed since the public attention was called to the miserable condition of the West India planters, and nothing effectual has been done to relieve them. The approaching session of Parliament will be occupied with this subject among its first deliberations; but, unfortunately, amidst our contending prejudices there seems little prospect of aid to the unfortunate West Indian. The low price has increased the consumption during the two last years by more than one-fifth, being an addition of revenue to government of nearly 900,000*l*. The planter asks that during the continuance of his misery a part of this tax should be remitted, but the Minister pleads the urgency of the public wants. To oblige the distilleries to use sugar instead of barley would relieve the planter, but here is to be encountered the all-powerful opposition of the landed interest. To permit the planter to barter sugar with the Americans in the islands for stores, would be a simple and efficacious remedy, and would keep within ourselves the money which the planter is forced to pay away to Americans; but this most expedient of all the measures proposed for the relief of the West Indies, is opposed by the shipping interest.

We have the pleasure of mentioning the arrival of the China fleet, along with two ships from Bombay.

A small East India convoy has received their dispatches, and will sail from Portsmouth

Portsmouth as soon as the wind permits. The number of bankruptcies during last month, we are sorry to say, is very considerable. Money, at the same time, was scarcely ever more plenty: this is owing to two causes—the smallness of our financial wants, and the scarcity of good securities. It is said that the sum required by way of loan will be about twelve millions, of which five millions will, it is said, be advanced by the Bank without interest during war, and the remaining seven millions may be raised by the issue of Exchequer bills, to be redeemed at a future period.

The war with Russia has caused an enhancement in the price of tallow, and consequently of candles and soap. Hemp and other articles from that quarter are likewise higher; but we can discover no good reason for raising the price of paper, as our supply of old rags does not depend on any of the countries from which we have been lately excluded. The Lottery has been contracted for by Messrs. Walsh, Nesbitt and Co. on terms advantageous to government.

20th Dec. 1807.

## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

American Pot-ash	per cwt.	21 10s 0d.	to	31 2s 6d.	Logwood Chips ton.	111.0s.0d.	to	121 0s.0d.
Ditto Pearl		2 14 0		3 10 0	Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	4 10 0		5 10 0
Barilla		2 12 0		2 16 0	Mahogany	ft.	0 1 2	0 2 4
Brandy, Cognac gal.		1 1 0		1 2 0	Oak Plank, Dantz. last	11 0 0		12 0 0
Ditto Spanish		0 19 0		1 0 0	Ditto American	9 0 0		13 0 0
Camphire, refined lb.		0 4 3		0 4 6	Oil, Lucca 25 gal. jar	16 15 0		17 15 0
Ditto unrefined cwt.		17 10 0		20 0 0	Ditto spermaceti—ton	87 0 0		90 0 0
Cochineal, garbled lb.		0 19 6		1 11 0	Ditto whale	22 0 0		23 0 0
Ditto East India		0 2 6		0 5 3	Ditto Florence 1/2 chest	3 0 0		3 3 0
Coffee, fine . . . cwt.		5 0 0		5 10 0	Pitch Stockholm cwt.	0 14 0		0 15 0
Ditto, ordinary		3 10 0		4 0 0	Quicksilver lb.	0 3 9		0 3 10
Cotton-wool, Surin. lb.		0 1 8h		0 1 11	Raisins, bloom.—cwt.	4 12 0		7 7 0
Ditto Jamaica		0 1 4h		0 1 7	Rice, Carolina	1 8 0		2 2 0
Ditto Smyrna		none			Ditto East India	none		
Ditto East India		0 1 3		0 1 4	Rum, Jamaica—gal.	0 3 1		0 3 9
Currants, Zant cwt.		4 7 0		4 10 0	Ditto Leeward Island	0 2 6		0 2 11
Deals, Dantz. piece		2 0 0		2 2 0	Saltpetre, E. In. cwt.	2 8 0		2 12 0
Ditto Petersburg		22 0 0		0 0 0	Shellach	5 0 0		10 0 0
Ditto Stockholm		22 0 0		0 0 0	Silk, Thrown Italian lb.	1 11 0		2 15 0
Elephants' Teeth		30 10 0		34 0 0	Silk, Raw Ditto	0 17 0		1 13 0
Scrivell		18 0 0		24 0 0	Ditto China	1 8 0		1 10 6
Flax, Riga ton.		10 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto Beng.	0 16 0		1 6 0
Ditto Petersburg		0 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto Orgazine	1 9 0		1 17 0
Galls, Turkey cwt.		4 16 0		7 0 0	Tallow, English cwt.	3 19 6		
Geneva, Hollands gal.		1 2 0		1 3 0	Ditto Russia, white	3 11 0		
Ditto, English		0 8 3		0 12 0	Ditto yellow	3 14 0		
G. Arabic, Turk. cwt.		6 0 0		11 15 0	Tar, Stockholm—bar.	3 11 0		1 12 0
Ditto Sandrach		6 18 0		9 0 0	Tin in Blocks—cwt.	6 6 0		
Ditto Tragacanth		23 0 0		25 0 0	Tobacco, Maryl.—lb.	0 9 5		0 1 1
Gum Seneca cwt.		4 15 0		5 15 0	Ditto Virginia	0 0 4h		0 0 10q
Hemp, Riga ton.		74 0 0		0 0 0	Wax, Guinea—cwt.	7 10 0		10 10 0
Ditto Petersburg		74 0 0		0 0 0	Whale-fins—ton.	30 0 0		32 0 0
Indigo, Carracca lb.		0 9 6		0 11 3	Wine, Red Port pipe	68 0 0		100 0 0
Ditto East India		0 3 6		0 12 0	Ditto Lisbon	38 0 0		90 0 0
Iron, British, bars ton.		15 0 0		16 0 0	Ditto Madeira	75 0 0		120 0 0
Ditto Swedish		25 0 0		26 0 0	Ditto Vidonia	70 0 0		80 0 0
Ditto Norway		24 0 0		25 0 0	Ditto Calceavella	84 0 0		95 0 0
Ditto Archangel		25 0 0		26 0 0	Ditto Sherry—butt	80 0 0		95 0 0
Lead in pigs—fod.		30 0 0		0 0 0	Ditto Mountain	70 0 0		80 0 0
Ditto red—ton.		28 0 0		29 0 0	Ditto Claret—hogs.	55 0 0		90 0 0
Ditto white		48 0 0		49 0 0	Yarn Mohair lb.	0 4 6		0 3 6

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 1th	Dec. 8th	Dec. 15th		Dec. 1th	Dec. 8th	Dec. 15th
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7	35 7	Bilboa	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	39 1-h.
Ditto at sight	34 11	34 11	34 11	Leghorn	49 3-q.	49 3-q.	49 3-q.
Rotterdam, c. f.	11 4	11 4	11 4	Naples	42	42	42
Hamburg	34 4	34 4	34 4	Genoa	45 1-h.	45 1-h.	45 1-h.
Altona	34 5	34 5	34 5	Venice, N. C.	52	52	52
Paris	24	24	24	Lisbon	60	60	60
Ditto 2 us.	24 4	24 4	24 4	Oporto	60	60	60
Bourdeaux	24 4	24 4	24 4	Dublin	10 1-q.	10 1-q.	10 1-q.
Cadiz	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	39 1-h.	Cork	11 1-q.	11 1-q.	11 1-q.
Madrid	40	40	40	Agio on the Bank of Holland	5 1-h.	per cent.	



## PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	41. 0s. 0d.
New Dollars		0 5 5
Silver in Bars, standard		0 5 6

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

3 per Cent. Reduced	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 per Cent.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Omnium	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 par.
Imp. 3 p. c.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exch. Bills 2. 4. 2. 3 P.	
Consols for ac.	63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64 $\frac{1}{2}$

NEW LLOYD'S COFFEE-HOUSE, 21st Dec. 1807.

## PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

LONDON to	JAMAICA to the
the East Indies . . . . 7l. 7s. per ct.	American States . . . . 15 gs. with reir.
out and home . . . . 12 gs.	Quebec or Montreal . . . 15 do.
Jamaica . . . . 8 gs. retr. 4l. 0s.	Newfoundland . . . . 15 do.
Leeward Islands . . . ditto	Dublin, Liverpool, Bristol,
Musquito Shore . . . 10 do.	Dublin, &c. . . . 10 do.
America (their ships) . . 5 do.	LEEWARD ISLANDS to
Ditto (British ships) . . 10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.	Quebec, Montreal, New-
Newfoundland . . . . 6 do. retr. 4l. 0s.	foundland, &c. . . . 10 do.
Greenland (out and home) 8 do.	American States . . . . 10 do.
Southern Fishery (do.) . 20 do.	Cork, Waterf. or Dublin . 8 do. retr. 4
Mediterranean . . . 10 do. retr. 5l. 0s.	Bristol, Chester, Liverpool do.
Lisbon or Oporto . . . Port shut.	NEWFOUNDLAND to
Stockholm, &c. . . . Do.	American States . . . . 5 gs.
Gottenburgh . . . . Do.	Jamaica & Leeward Island 15 do.
Tonnengen . . . . Do.	Lisbon or Oporto . . . . Ports shut.
Dublin, Waterford, Cork,	Plym. Dartm. Exeter, &c. 8 do. — 4
Newry, or Belfast . . . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gs.	Bristol, Liverpool, &c. . . 8 — — 4 0
Limerick or Galway . . . 3 do.	Dublin, Cork, &c. . . . do.
Bristol, Wales, Chester,	Portsmouth, London, &c. do.
Liverpool, Whitehaven,	QUEBEC to Ireland . . . 12 gs. retr. 6l. 0.
&c. . . . 2 do.	Great Britain . . . . do.
All parts of Scotland . . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	DENMARK or SWEDEN
Hull or Gainsborough . . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	to Bengal and China . .
	out and home . . . . no sum fixed

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in DEC. 1807; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New-Bridge-street, London.

Coventry Canal, 515l.; the last half-yearly dividend was 14l. per share nett.—Grand Junction, 91l. ex. dividend.—Ashton and Oldham, 92l.—Ellesmere, 56l.—Monmouthshire, 93l.—Grand Surrey, 43l.—Croydon, 55l.—Tavistock Mineral, 5l. per share prem.—Ashby de la Zouch, 25l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l.; subscription shares, 10s. prem.—West India Dock Stock, 149 to 150 per cent.—London Dock Stock, 112l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 112l. per cent.—East London Water Works, 105l. per share prem.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER, 1807.

The wheats in the north of England and generally upon cold lands have rather an unfavourable appearance, and look yellow, from the sudden and early commencement of the frost; but on warm and fruitful soils all the winter crops wear a healthy and flourishing appearance. Turnips are a very light crop, generally running small this season; and as the little frost yet experienced appears to have injured them considerably in many parts, we must expect a great deficit of that valuable article in the spring. They are now worth in Yorkshire from 8l. to 10l. per acre.—Beans turn out so extremely bad in various quarters as scarcely to produce seed.—The coleseed crops are variable, some good, but more generally thin and irregular; they are, however, a vast help to eke out the turnips, all our resources, considering the stock of cattle, being likely to run short towards the middle of spring.—The fallows have wrought well, and all business appropriate to the season has proceeded this year with much spirit and dispatch.

Melancholy

Melancholy accounts have been received one on the back of the other, from the North, of the loss of a greater number of sheep in the late snows than were ever before heard of so early in the season. If a writer on cattle may be depended on, there is far more of neglect than misfortune in these losses. A number of cattle have also lately been destroyed by eating of the branches of the yew tree.

The stock of wheat is very ample, and the markets fall in most parts of England, but it has lately been upon the advance. Intelligence from without has chiefly occasioned this advance. In all the higher parts of Scotland the wheat crop totally failed, and the oats are a very moderate produce. In many of the lower districts also the mildew did much damage, and it is only in the carse and best grounds of Scotland that the crops are good.—The crops both of corn and chesnuts have failed in the southern parts of Europe, and the produce of wheat in the northern parts is said not to equal the former reports. These accounts, together with the impracticability of obtaining any foreign supply, must necessarily affect our markets in the spring.

Cattle, both fat and lean, continue a very heavy article and very low all over the country. The quantity bred is fully up to the demand. In Yorkshire mutton by the carcase is sold as low as 4d. per lb. and beef at 3d.; but in the spring it is probable, from the shortness of keep, that good fat articles will fetch a good price.

At Smithfield the markets have been large. Beef, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. Mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. Veal, 3s. to 5s. 6d. Lamb, do. Pork, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

#### FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The mild and open weather we have had during the greater part of the preceding month has been favourable to vegetation, and the winter green crops of wheat, tares, turnips, and rye look kind and flourishing.

On dry soils a large breadth of land has been prepared for peas and barley; and the operations usual in this season of the year, of laying manure on the meadows, hedging and ditching, have been carried on to a great extent, and the spare hands are employed in the barns and threshing mills, which last are now come into general use on most large farms, and are almost universally found to answer, doing their work effectually.

The wheat and oat crops are found to yield equal to expectation; but barley somewhat deficient.—A scarcity of fodder being generally expected from the shortness of the straw, and that fodder proving small in bulk, lean stock has been offered at the late fairs and markets at very reduced prices, farmers being afraid to make large purchases. Cows and calves have been, from the same cause (scarcity of fodder) sold unusually low.—Fresh horses and porking pigs are the only stock which now obtain good prices, and are much in request.

#### PRICE OF GRAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	65 7		58 1
Rye	44 7		46 6
Barley	39 2		36 3
Oats	28 3		29 0
Beans	44 5		59 1
Peas	76 7		58 8
Oatmeal	45 4		25 1
Bigg	—		29 10

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Literary Inquirer is informed that there has been no general collection of the works of the late Gilbert Wakefield, but that a complete list of his publications is annexed to the *Memoirs of his Life*, 2d edit. Johnson, 1804.

The Editor is able to give no other reply to the enquiry concerning an account of Clock and Watch work, than a reference to Berthoud's "*Essai sur l'Horlogerie*," and to the article Clock-work in Dr. Rees's *New Cyclopædia*.

Werter is respectfully informed that his Letter was received, but it was not judged proper to continue the subject.